

Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. VI.

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NO. 47.

A SOFT STYLE OF SOLDIERING.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE 18th INFANTRY.

From Atlanta on Palace Cars and to Benton on Palace Boats—The Milk River Garrison Starts for Its New Quarters—The Roster of the Regiment and Incidents of the Trip.

THE ARRIVAL.

Thursday morning the Eighteenth Infantry arrived, and during the day embarked upon the steamers Key West, Josephine and Genl. Sherman. Men and baggage came through in two special trains with two engines each. The first train was loaded with baggage, and the second with men, women and children. There was no space thrown away. Soldiers are hardly ever packed closer. The two rear cars seemed devoted to Second Lieutenants and Colonels. They rolled out with their heavy overcoats on, fancying they had struck the southern end of the north pole. On the contrary, the morning was too warm for shut sleeves. Still, the boys from beautiful Atlanta had the shiver becoming a cold latitude. Only Second Lieutenants were interviewed, but the Tribune representative found them a rattling intelligent batch of shoulder straps, with plenty of fine looks and fat cheeks. They had come from a climate fragrant with green vegetables the year round, and were not wholly pleased with the idea of settling down on Milk river, that knows neither milk nor honey, save in name and metaphor.

"THE ROSTER."

Field and Staff—Colonel, Thos. H. Ruger; Lieutenant Colonel, H. M. Black; Major, Wm. H. Brown, First Lieutenant, Carroll H. Potter, Adjutant and First Lieutenant, James H. Baldwin, H. G. M. Captains—Richard L. Morris, Edward W. Smith (already in the department A. D. C. on Gen. Terry's staff), Jacob Kline, Edgar R. Kellogg, James Stewart, Wm. M. McLaughlin, Barney B. Keeler, Thomas J. Lloyd, Joseph C. Myer and Cass Dutham.

First Lieutenants—Charles R. Paul, George N. Bumford, Wm. A. Miller, Henry H. Adams, Michael Leahy, Robert F. Bates, Charles B. Hinton, George S. Hoyt, Hiram H. Benner and Frank H. Barnhart.

Second Lieutenants—John Anderson, John H. Todd, Daniel H. Floyd, Wm. B. Wilder, Oliver B. Warwick, Charles H. Cabaniss, Geo. L. Turner, Charles W. Williams, Wm. S. Patten and W. T. Wood.

JUST FOR FUN.

The Eighteenth has been in the south ever since the war. Their easy time brought this change. When the General of the Army wanted a garrison for the new post, he picked out a regiment that had nothing to do. When they got the news they felt bad, but there is no appeal when Tecumseh has resolved.

From Chicago to St. Paul the transportation was over the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, which outbid all other roads. The regiment consists of 332 enlisted men, and is accompanied by the officers' families, fifty persons and camp followers, laundresses and families to the number of sixty-two. The railroad transportation at their disposal comprised eight passenger coaches, two sleeping coaches and eighteen baggage cars.

Besides the regiment proper, there were several hundred candidates for post-trader accompanying them at great incidental expense. Some of them had come through from Atlanta. Every good sized town furnished its quota. The Second Lieutenants undoubtedly "smiled" when this brigade passed them on all sides. Baker, son of J. G. Baker, of the Benton line of steamers, is one of the prominent candidates. Broadwater is reported ahead. Morris Calm, A. H. Wilder, and Dr. Burleigh are in the field. Burleigh says he has 250 tons of stuff on the Gen. Terry coming up the river now. He is going in and trade anyhow. Calm, ditto. There is already a grocery expedition moving across from Keogh, which may be there by the time the regiment gets on the ground. Pending the establishment of a full-fledged post there must be temporary traders, and the whole country seems to be aware of that fact. It is a good way to settle up the waste places.

THE FLEET.

sailed Thursday morning. The Key West was the flagship of the line, with Commodore J. D. Lehner in command of the fleet on board. The General and staff of the regiment were also on board the Key

West. The laundresses were honored with a neat lay-out on the Gen. Sherman; also the mules and quartermaster's supplies.

MANDAN MELANGE.

The Citizens Meet and Organize a Townsite Association—Votes.

[Special Correspondence of The Tribune] MANDAN, April 15.—Things in Mandan begin to look a little livelier. The hotels and saloons are doing a good business. Callahan has over one hundred men boarding there all the time. We have no stores here as yet, but there are several nearly completed.

Tuesday a prospecting party, under Mr. Dobbin, started for the Yellowstone. The party consists of two wagons and eight men.

The N. P. office has received a coat of paint.

Mr. and Mrs. Milan Harmon are happy. It is a bright little girl, and gained a residence Monday night. Milan says it is a bouncer. This is the first birth in Mandan.

Monday night the Hotel de Callahan was the scene of a robbery. Some one walked away with the pumper's pocket-book, containing ten dollars.

Mandan is improving every day. Maj. Mitchell is setting out trees on Main St. in front of his building, and says he is prepared to line Main street with them at fifty cents apiece.

In your last you stated that there had been a shooting scrape here. Allow me to contradict that, for as yet we have not even had a common street fight.

Frank J. Mead has set up a law office. J. H. Foster, M. D., is about to hang out his shingle. Doc is from Minneapolis, and is a good "pill roller."

The "jumpers" don't seem to be frightened at the papers received from Sheriff McKinzie a short time since, for they are finishing their buildings as fast as they can. Notably among them are Downs & Larson, Cor. Main and Billings Ave., and Geo. Washburne, next to the N. P. office, who are waiting for their fronts to come, when they will each be filled with a stock of goods.

From present appearances we are to have a "Pleasant Point" on this side of the river at the steamboat landing. There is one saloon there now, and another fast approaching completion.

Bruns & Finkle commenced their building yesterday, and brought their material and carpenters with them.

Yesterday the ferry brought over the last load of piles and bridge timber for the N. P., also two loads of hardware for Geo. Peoples' new store. To-day she is bringing lumber and goods for the citizens. Weaver & Co. have about twenty car loads of lumber on the other side waiting to be transported.

Something is wrong in the management of our post office here, as the mail that arrives at Bismarck in the morning we do not get till night, and sometimes not at all. It needs looking into, for there is no reason why we shouldn't get it here in the morning.

The citizens of Mandan held a meeting last Saturday to effect a townsite organization. The following officers were elected and resolutions passed:

Hon. Edmund Hackett was elected president of the Association, W. W. Armstrong, secretary, and Col. James Mathews, treasurer.

WHEREAS, Inasmuch as the townsites of Mandan was selected and laid out into blocks, streets and alleys, and settled upon for the purpose of trade and commerce, a plot of the same being now on file for record in the office of the register of deeds of Burleigh county.

Resolved, That the president of this association be instructed to circulate a petition asking the judge of probate to enter in the United States land office at the city of Bismarck for the occupants of the townsites of Mandan, according to their respective interests, plat now on file in the office of register of deeds, and have the land entered as a townsite according to law.

Resolved, That all persons wishing to locate in Mandan and improve vacant lots will find it to their interest to consult with the president of this association.

And be it further resolved, that all persons are cautioned against purchasing or paying money to irresponsible persons, as the title to lots is still vested in the government of the United States.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE and Champion.

DARE DEVILS.

The Uneasy Reds Congregating on Poplar River.

[Special Dispatch to the Tribune.]

FORT BUFORD, April 19.—From a scout just in from Poplar river agency it is learned that forty Unrepapas had arrived at Poplar from Tongue river, and had with them seven horses, six of which were government animals, and one was recognized as belonging to Billy Cross, a scout. They had the guns, addles, and other equipments pertaining to these horses, and it is feared that some whites have been killed to effect their capture.

Talk still continues in the upper country of an attack on the Missouri river posts this spring.

The steamer McLeod passed up at 7 a. m. to-day.

HOW THE WARY WOLF WAS WIRED

LIEUT. CLARK'S BLOODLESS VICTORY OVER CHEYENNES.

The Taking of Little Wolf and His Band Without a Blow—One Hundred and Sixty Indians and Three Hundred Ponies Secured—A General System of Warfare.

CLARK'S CUNNING.

The recent capture of the Cheyennes under Little Wolf, on the Yellowstone, near the mouth of Cabin Creek, was one of the best turns in recent Indian warfare. It has, however, gone out to the country as a very simple occurrence, and no credit is given the brave officer that accomplished so much more than the unfortunate pursuer of "Wild Hog."

The latter part of February, First Lt. W. P. Clark, of the Second Cavalry, was ordered out from Fort Keogh with one hundred men with a few days' rations, and instructions to scour the country for the flying Cheyennes from the south. At the mouth of Powder river the command laid for a week or two, and was reduced to the minimum ration. The soldiers came very near feasting on horse flesh, but a timely arrival of supplies from Keogh spared them that luxury.

CANNY SCOUTS.

On the Little Missouri three of Clark's scouts were killed by a fraction of Little Wolf's band, who had by this time reached the country, but was not able to cross the Yellowstone on account of the break up. The scouts answered back that they were from Sitting Bull's camp. The Cheyennes called to them to come over and have a talk. The scouts saw that they were in for it, and responded to the invitation. Being familiar with the great hostile's camp, the scouts were able to keep up their fiction. They were introduced to the main camp and received in becoming style. They stayed with Little Wolf's people for several days, when one of the scouts (an Indian) saw an antelope bounding over the bluff out of sight. "There goes an antelope," cries the scout. "To a Cheyenne, he says, 'You go that way and I will go this and we will get him.' They both went, and so far as the imaginary antelope might care, they could be still going. The scout got out of sight and traveled his best for Lt. Clark's headquarters. The other two scouts escaped the next day. They were afraid to stay any longer, as the unceremonious departure of number one was rather suspicious.

BRAVE WOLF.

Lt. Clark was now ready to move on the fugitives. Before he got close on them he called about him his Cheyenne scouts, led by Brave Wolf. He said he would not ask them to fight against their own people, but if they would not, he wanted to know it now. Brave Wolf was very serious, and said that Little Wolf was his brother-in-law; that he liked his people, but he had been two years at Keogh, had found the white man true to his word, and he had cast his fortune with him; he would go on with the white chief and do all he could to make Little Wolf surrender; and if he would not surrender, then he would fight him as hard as the white soldiers. Lt. Clark took him at his word, and ordered his command to move on. The Cheyennes returned to a place called Strong Point and made their stand. This point is a high bluff with a flat top, and low lands surrounding the base. It is "one of Nature's forts."

THE SURRENDER.

A conference was held at Clark's camp between himself and Little Wolf. Clark frankly told him his terms were unconditional surrender. He could do no better. Brave Wolf argued with his brother, showing him that successful resistance was impossible. The rivers were impassable and the country was full of troops besides Clark's. Little Wolf was sad, but gave no response. He departed for "Strong Point." Before Clark was prepared to make his assault, Little Wolf sent for him to come to his camp. Clark said to his fellow-officers, "You needn't go with me unless you want to. If you do, you must go unarmed. As for me, I am going, and I will show them by my acts that I mean good faith. If it is treachery I can't help it." Clark and Brave Wolf went in. They had a long talk, resulting in the unconditional surrender of 160 persons and 300 ponies.

Clark knew Little Wolf at Cheyenne Agency, where he was once a corporal in an Indian organization commanded by him (Clark). It breaks

AN INDIAN'S HEART.

to take his gun and pony away from him rashly. Clark permitted them to move quite a distance towards Keogh before disarming. He got at the business gradually and let them down easy. He did it so gentlemanly and firmly that the Indians almost liked their treatment. His courtesy has completely re-established Little Wolf's equilibrium, and he is happier at Keogh than he has been in a long time. Clark is a master of the sign language and can also talk Sioux considerably. He is a careful, sensible and brave man. The estimate placed upon this victory by the garrison at Keogh was mirrored in an ovation that was given him on his return. The troops were all out, the cannon thundered, the band played "Hail to the chief," and men, women and children crowded around him with their

heartiest congratulations. It was the true soldier's triumph, and yet he hadn't killed anybody.

FATAL SOLDIERING.

As illustrative of Little Wolf's spirit, this incident is related: Before his capture he had occasion to severely reprove some of his men for stealing stock. He argued that the theft would bring the white soldiers after them and slaughter all his people. He wanted the stock released, but the captors wouldn't release it. They were accordingly "soldiered"—whipped. While the whipping was in progress, one of the whippers was killed and another badly wounded. The seven stock thieves then broke loose and went on a chase of their own. They dropped on private Bader, of the Second Cavalry, and Sergeant Kennedy, killing the former and wounding the latter. Since that little affair of the Mispah they have been quietly captured and taken to Fort Keogh.

THE RIVER.

Incidents of the Week—Prospects for the Future.

The St. Paul Globe and others interviewed A. H. Wilder, with the following result upon the new steamboat consolidation:

"It has seemed advisable to consolidate and concentrate the upper Missouri and Yellowstone rivers steamboat interests, and the sale made is for that purpose. My other frontier business is in no way touched by the transaction, the only change being, as I said, that Mr. Charles and myself drop out of the steamboat business, which is taken up by other parties. But see Mr. Peck himself, or some one in his interest, and you will get the whole thing, and it will be a good item for the Globe when you get it."

Thanking Mr. Wilder for his kindness, the envoy started a hunt for "Mr. Peck, or some one in his interest," and soon succeeded in finding the latter, from whom it was learned that the purchases above mentioned were made for the purpose of establishing the Northwestern Transportation company with a fleet of nine boats to run between Sioux City and Bismarck and Fort Benton, and points on the Yellowstone river, with land freighting connections to all parts of Montana and the frontier. The principal parties to this company are Mr. C. K. Peck, of Keokuk; Mr. H. C. Akin, of Sioux City; and Mr. E. D. Comings, until recently of Sioux City, but now a St. Paulite, in good standing.

In the organization is consolidated the interest heretofore represented by the Peck line of the Missouri river steamers, the interest of Commodore Kountz, represented by Mr. Comings, and the Wilder and Charles interest, heretofore operating separately, and naturally trittering away their strength against the real objective point, at which all were aiming (at least so reasons the envoy), the Coulson line.

The F. Y. Batchelor arrived at this city from Bismarck at 1 o'clock Sunday, having made the run from Yankton, 150 miles, in eight hours. She was without load, her trip here being for the purpose of transporting freight up the river. Having taken on a large quantity of oats and corn for Buford, with a few passengers, she started on her return trip at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. The Batchelor this season is commanded by Capt. Grant Marsh, with H. F. Batchelor in the office. —*Sioux City Journal, Tuesday.*

Capt. McGary, Supt. of the Benton Line, left Sioux City on the 15th inst. for Pittsburgh to launch his new boat "Butte," the beauty of the Upper Missouri. She will leave Pittsburgh for Fort Benton April 26th.

Col. C. K. Peck has purchased the steamers General Meade, Peninah and Fontenelle, which gives him five steamers on the Missouri.

The Helena left Sioux City on Wednesday with two hundred tons, principally Indian freight.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says the Batchelor will be the first boat to Fort Benton.

The Hull of Capt. McGary's new steamer was launched at St. Louis last Tuesday.

The steamer Helena left Sioux City on the 15th with fifty passengers.

The steamer J. M. Chambers leaves St. Louis for Fort Benton to-day.

Mrs. Grant Marsh is accompanying her husband on the Batchelor.

The steamer Batchelor left Sioux City on the 24th.

River trade on the lower Mississippi is immense.

Foul Play Suspected.

Charley Driscoll, formerly of Bismarck and now a Deputy United States Marshal, started nearly two months ago from Fort Custer with two soldiers and a citizen to look up some horse thieves on the head waters of the Powder river. It is the belief of the country that there is a robbers' roost in that vicinity, and that Driscoll and his party have been taken in and duly killed. It is either that way or else the boys are having a hard time to get out.

Steamboat Speculation.

Which boat will get to Benton first is the all absorbing theme. The McLeod passed Knife River Thursday at 7 p. m.; the Eclipse yesterday at 8 a. m., and the Benton to-day at 9:30 a. m.

Large Loan.

The N. P. has negotiated a loan of two millions to build the road to the Yellowstone. There is no doubt of the work going on when such practical proof looms up.

MYSTERY OF THE CANNON BALL.

A MAN FOUND WITH A BULLET THROUGH HIS BRAIN.

He Floats Down the Missouri in a Skiff, Stops for Lunch, Builds a Fire and, Apparently Disgusted with Frontier Life, Embarks for the "Happy Hunting Grounds."

(By Special Courier to The Tribune)

THE DISCOVERY.

Last Tuesday morning a man was found dead just below the wood yard of R. M. Johnston, about half a mile below the mouth of the Cannon Ball river on the Indian reservation. The body was found by two men, John M. Herron, known as Mule Herron, and Johnny Oliver, who were stopping over night at the wood yard camp on their way down the river in a skiff to Beaver Creek, where they reside. They saw a boat at the shore half sunk in the mud and sand and started to get it out. In front of the boat lay two U. S. California blankets, one of them nearly new. The boat was tied to some willows and the bank had caved somewhat showing that it must have landed during the rise. Up on the bank they found traces of a man leading into the woods. They followed them and found what they supposed to be

A MAN SLEEPING.

The called to him, but the voice of the dead could not be heard. They ran to the camp and told one of wood choppers the circumstances, who immediately imparted the information to Johnston. He in company with another man proceeded to the place, a distance of about two miles and a half from the Ferry. The man was found lying partially on his right side, his head resting on a seamless sack which had clothing in it. A Colts army revolver 4328 was laying on his left arm and side. A little way from him was a gunny sack, which had in it a loaf of army bread, some boiled pork, coffee, sugar, etc. He had built a small fire behind a clump of willows and was lying with his feet to it as if in the act of drying or warming them, his boots having been wet. Just above and a little to the right of the right eye was a large hole where a

BULLET HAD ENTERED HIS HEAD, coming out through the back of his neck. He was a man of medium size, light complexion, light hair, and very thin on top, had a large scar over the left eye, and looked to be about twenty-four years old. He had on a blanket coat with a fur collar and wore an old white slouch hat, a new pair of dark broad corded pants, new vest, a new dark woolen shirt and a pair of new cotton flannel drawers and a pair of government boots. In his pocket was found a match box, the walls of two gatin gun shells, a three bladed horse farmers' knife, new pipe, a tin tobacco box, several cartridges, (45 calibre), and \$3 in money. No letters or papers were found on the body. The boat was taken out of the river and was painted green on the outside and brownish red on the inside. On the bow is the name "Custer" in yellow and on the stern "N. W. S. & T. Co." in same color which had been smudged over with black. In the bottom of the boat was a frying pan and a soldier's quart cup. From general appearances the man had come on shore with the intention of warming himself and taking lunch and while there either accidentally or intentionally

SHOT HIMSELF.

The latter is most probable as the ball went in a downward direction. There were no tracks but his own near the spot, and from the size of the hole in his head the muzzle must have been against his hip as the rim of the hat had to be raised up to make the shot as it was. The revolver had but one load left in it, and the shell which the hammer was resting on had been fired.

Up to the time when THE TRIBUNE obtained the above facts the inquest had not been held and the body was lying just as it was found. He had been dead three or four days and was probably a deserter from Fort Lincoln or some post above.

Another New Boat.

A letter from James Ress, builder of the steamer "Butte," to Capt. John C. Barr, agent of the Benton line, says of the "Butte," under date of April 12: "She was successfully launched to-day, and with cabin on, and outfit and lumber, draws only eight inches astern, 11 inches forward. When the machinery is all in and the boat finished, I am confident she will not draw but 15 inches in the deepest place, which will make her the boss low water boat of the Missouri river."

The "Butte" will leave Pittsburgh April 22 for Fort Benton, and will arrive at Bismarck about May 24. The Benton Line has built the boat expressly for the upper river trade, and will run to Benton as late as the 10th of October.

Important Invention.

Sherwood, operator of the government telegraph office, has invented a new switch board and established his reputation as a practical electrician. It is a very ingenious affair, and an improvement over any other board in use.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Sixteen gamblers were arrested on grand jury indictments at St. Louis, Mo. April 12.

An incendiary fire in Coffeyville, Miss., April 9, destroyed the greater portion of the business part of the town.

A dispatch from Berlin says 1,000 Nihilists have been arrested at Charkoff. The severities do not seem to intimidate the conspirators.

John P. Phair, hung at Vermont, Thursday, April 10, left a statement declaring his innocence, and claiming that justice was not done him.

At Washington, D. C., April 12th Luisa Wallace, colored, convicted of the murder of her infant child in April 1878 was sentenced to be hung June 20.

At East St. Louis, April 12, Mrs. Harriet Cornwell was arrested on a charge of poisoning her husband, and John N. Dethloff, her alleged paramour, is also in custody.

Sunday April 13, at Seville, Spain, two bombs were thrown into the church of San Antonio, it is supposed to create a panic, and steal the valuable sacramental plate.

April 11 an attempt to rob a mail stage coach near Sioux Falls, Dakota territory was made. The robbery was prevented by a posse of post office officials, who overpowered the robber.

After the assassin who had attempted his life was arrested, the Emperor of Russia drove to the Kasn Cathedral to return thanks for the preservation of his life. The Emperor exclaimed "this is the third time God has saved me."

It is now believed in San Francisco that Josiah Bacon, recently found dead in the Baldwin hotel, was murdered by Dr. Samuel P. Chaffant, dentist. The men had quarreled. Chaffant has disappeared, and his friends think that he has committed suicide.

CASUALTIES.

A \$35,000 fire occurred at Toronto, April 13.

On the night of April 14, a fire destroyed one square of the business portion of Stephenville, Texas. Loss \$50,000.

April 13, Gen. Garibaldi was taken in a carriage to the Quirinal, and the King of Italy conversed with him privately in the carriage for half an hour.

At New Orleans April 10, A. Foster, chief resident secretary of the Liverpool-London-Globe Insurance company and vice consul of Brazil, fell dead on the streets.

At Lake City, Minn., April 10, a serious accident occurred at the bath house which has just been established by Dr. Geil. He was preparing to administer a Turkish bath and was pumping water into the boiler, which was already well heated, when an explosion occurred with sufficient force to spread out the walls of the building all around and completely demolish the glass front. There were several persons in the building at the time, but no one was injured except the doctor, who is severely scalded from head to feet, and his recovery is doubtful.

A tornado passed over a portion of St. Louis county, Mo., on the 8th inst. It first appeared at Howell's ferry, on the Missouri river, and traveled due east to Hermansburg about ten miles from St. Louis, where its force seemed to have been nearly expended. Some half a dozen houses were more or less damaged, out-houses blown down, chimneys carried away and fences and other property scattered about promiscuously, but so far as known no lives lost. The track of the storm was eighteen miles long, half a mile wide. There was not much rain but a good deal of very large hail. Heavy rain fell in St. Louis accompanied by pretty high wind; evidently the mild end of the above storm, but no damage is reported.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Cabinet April 11, decided to send a naval vessel to Simoa.

Queen Victoria will visit the King and Queen of Italy at Monza.

The President has nominated Robert P. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, consul to Moscow.

Gen. Dick Taylor of the confederate army, son of the late Zachary Taylor, died in New York city April 12.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Arthur L. Thomas, of Pittsburg, Secretary of Utah Territory.

Horace Maynard, United States Minister to Turkey, sailed April 12, from Philadelphia for Constantinople.

The Michigan legislature has passed a resolution asking Congress and the Canadian parliament to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Detroit river at or near Detroit.

The Senate confirmed: Postmasters—H. A. Desbrom, Atlantic Ia.; Joseph F. Gawe, Nashua, Ia.; John Steen, Wahoo, Nebraska.

A man in Minneapolis, Minn., employed in the Zenith mill, at 2:30 A. M. April 10 was caught in the machinery and had one of his arms torn from his body.

The President has nominated George S. Smith, Nebraska, surveyor general of Nebraska; Azor A. Smith, postmaster at Leadville, and Thomas H. Dickenson, postmaster at Vicksburg.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has rejected the bill to secure women a right to vote on municipal affairs in cities and towns. The bill to give women the right to vote for members of school boards passed.

The national executive committee of the colored emigration society have adopted a resolution requesting the government to aid, through the quarantine and commissary departments, the colored emigrants arriving at St. Louis or other points on the Mississippi.

In the Cabinet meeting of April 11, the Indian question came up for consideration.

tion. The discussion took a wide range, covering the relations of the Canadian government to our own. In the event of a hostile movement southward, of Sitting Bull and his band; the habeas corpus of Standing Bear now in custody of Gen. Crook and incident thereto; the wisdom of the policy of keeping the northern Indians in a southern latitude against their wish if they were disposed to be peaceful at the north. Sec'y Schurz took the ground that to promote the best interests of both whites and Indians it was necessary that the Indians should be kept on their reservation and out of the way of bad white men who would incite or provoke them to acts of violence. No definite conclusion in relation to any branch of the subject was reached.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Scranton, Pa., Savings bank has made an assignment.

There was an ice blockade in the St. Clair, Mich., river April 12.

Trichinosis has appeared for the first time in Italy at Arezia and Piacenza.

Ten thousand striking miners at Shadone's Hill, England, vote no surrender.

At Pensacola, Florida, a jail storm occurred April 14, a thing unknown before.

Many striking English miners are reported to be emigrating to the United States.

It is alleged that there is no foundation for the report of an uprising of the Cheyenne Indians.

The steamer, Northwest, left Detroit, Mich., for Cleveland O., April 1, the first boat of the season.

The savings bank at Providence, Pa., has suspended. Liabilities \$75,000, nominal assets \$100,000.

A distinct shock of earthquake was felt at Norfolk, New York, on the morning of April 14.

The Grand Commandery of Knight Templars had impressive ceremonies at Milwaukee, April 13.

The steamship, Ontario, from Liverpool arrived in New York April 11, under charter of the British government to embark mules for South Africa.

A dispatch from Rome of April 11 says, the Pope's donation of \$20,000 pounds to the school fund is the first annual contribution from his private fortune.

In a recent council in St. Petersburg Gen. Todleben declared that he believed was the only solution of the Eastern Roumelian difficulty. Count Schouvaloff strongly opposed this view.

At New Orleans twenty days quarantine will be established May 1st, against all vessels from or touching at the West Indies, Gulf of Mexico, South of Texas, or South of American ports as far as Buenos Ayres.

The colored convention at Little Rock, Ark., resolved that the colored men were desirous of emigrating to some State or territory where the franchise was free, and for a national donation or loan to aid them in such emigration.

The Women's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church lately held a session in Atchinson, Kansas. A large number of delegates were present from Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Missouri. Mrs. Bishop Andrews presided over its session.

The Mormon conference at Salt Lake City, Utah, closed April 9. John Taylor was re-elected president of the twelve apostles and trustee of the church. Moses Thatcher Logan was elected to fill a vacancy of one of the twelve apostles. No president of the church, successor to Brigham Young, was elected. G. Q. Cannon, Territorial delegate to Congress, advocated polygamy as a preventative of prostitution.

The following card has been furnished for publication at San Francisco: The Chinese six companies are daily in receipt of applications for laborers to go to the Southern States, notably Mississippi and Louisiana, to take the place of negro labor now emigrating. The officers of these companies wish it expressly understood that they have no control over their people's labor, and have never brought or caused to be brought one of their countrymen here; never contracted their labor or collected their wages in any manner whatsoever, the press of California to the contrary notwithstanding.

CONGRESS SUMMARY.

SENATE, April 9.—Consideration was resumed of the New Hampshire Senatorial case. Senator Davis opposed the admission of Bell, arguing that there was no such vacancy as could be filled by the Governor. Senator McDonald said he believed the appointment of Bell came within the spirit and letter of the constitution, and therefore Bell was entitled to admission. Senator Jones, Fla., spoke in favor of admitting Bell. After further debate Senate went into executive session, and when the doors opened adjourned.

HOUSE, April 9.—The entire session of the House was spent in a discussion as to the amendment of the rules.

SENATE, April 10.—The Vice President announced the question to be on the pending amendment, viz: That Hon. Charles H. Bell be entitled to a seat as Senator by virtue of appointment by the executive of New Hampshire, and the amendment was agreed to, yeas 35, nays 28. The resolution as amended was then passed by precisely the same vote, and Senator Bell was sworn in. The Senate decided to take up the army appropriation bill, but soon after went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE, April 10.—The legislative appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole. Several amendments were offered, discussed, and agreed to after which, pending an amendment increasing the clerical force of the postoffice department, the House adjourned.

SENATE, April 11.—Senator Garland made a report from the committee on epidemic disease. Senator Herford called up the Senate House's resolution declaring the programme of the Democrats revolutionary and spoke against it. The army appropriation bill was taken up, and Senator Withers explained its provisions. No amendments were adopted, the committee on appropriations having agreed to resist all amendments, and the majority of the Senate seconding them accordingly. The reasons assigned by Withers

for such course was that amendments would delay the passage of the bill. The clerk reached the sixth section, which prohibited the presence of troops at session places, when the Senate adjourned until Monday, yeas 29, nays 23.

HOUSE, April 11.—The legislative bill was taken up, and several amendments proposed and discussed. Mr. Huntton submitted an amendment increasing the appropriation for eradicating infectious diseases among domesticated animals from \$25,000 to \$50,000. He stated the object of the large increase was to stamp out the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, and the only way known to eradicate the disease was to buy and kill all diseased animals, and cattle were the chief subject of contagion. Mr. Sparks advocated the amendment. It was vastly important the disease should be immediately eradicated. Without disposing of the amendment the committee rose, the committees were announced, and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE, April 12.—Considerations was resumed in committee of the whole of the legislative appropriation bill, the pending amendments being that increasing to \$250,000 the appropriation for controlling and eradicating contagious diseases among domesticated animals. After a long debate the whole subject was stricken from the bill. The matter of Southern claims was considered. Mr. Bragg moved to strike out all provisions for the Southern claims commission and insert a clause repealing the law creating the commission. Consideration of the amendment was postponed till Tuesday next. Mr. Huntton moved that when the House adjourned to-day it be until Tuesday. The motion was understood to be made for the purpose of excluding financial and other bills Monday. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion was rejected—105 yeas to 108 nays. All the Republicans voted in the affirmative and all the Greenbackers in the negative, as did all but the following Democrats: Lecknell, Blount, Clymer, Cook, Covert, Deuster, Hammond, Ga., Hurd, Johnston, Moore and Talbot. The yeas were announced by the Speaker with a Republican. Kelly voted with the Greenbackers. The House then adjourned—yeas 112, nays 109.

SENATE, April 14.—Various memorials and bills were introduced and referred. Senator Cameron addressed the Senate until the expiration of the morning hour, on the bill for the relief of the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin. The consideration of the army appropriation bill was resumed, the pending question being on Senator Blaine's amendment. Mr. Blaine addressed the Senate at length.

HOUSE, April 14.—The States were called for bills for reference. Filibustering was then resorted to, to consume the morning hour, and prevent the introduction of bills. A resolution to the effect that no legislation changing the law in regard to the currency or tariff shall be undertaken at the present session of congress was defeated, yeas 108, nays 117. Mr. Atkins moved to go into committee of the whole on the legislative bill which after some opposition was agreed to yeas 123, nays 92, and the House adjourned.

SENATE, April 15.—Vice President Wheeler being called away by the dangerous illness of a relative, Senator Thurman was chosen President pro tem of the Senate. Bills were introduced. Senator Bell was assigned places on committees. The army appropriation bill was called up, and Senator Logan spoke against the measure. Senator Beck replied and before concluding the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, April 15.—The speaker called for reports. Only one was submitted. Mr. Chalmers rose to a personal explanation, after which the House went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill, the question being on the motion to repeal the Southern claims commission. The remainder of the session was consumed in discussing the question. Without disposing of the pending amendment the House adjourned.

THE WHEAT TRADE.

Organization of the Minnesota Wheat Buyers and Millers for Self-Protection.

In accordance with an informal, unofficial call given below, the wheat buyers of Minnesota, met at the Merchants Hotel in St. Paul April 8. The following is the call:

ROCHESTER, Minn., March 24, 1879.
DEAR SIR: As there seems to be a unanimous feeling among wheat buyers that consultation is desirable, and as some one must move in the matter, we take the liberty of calling a meeting of the dealers in wheat in this State, at the Merchants hotel in St. Paul, on Monday, April 8th, at 10 A. M.

We feel confident that such a meeting can be made of great benefit to all concerned, and trust you will be sure to be present. Yours truly, G. W. VAN DUSEN & CO.

Please be present. E. B. ANDREWS.
Among those present were: Rochester—Geo. W. Van Dusen, O. H. Chadbourne, Sam Whitten.
Columbus, Wis.—R. W. Chadbourne.
McGregor, Iowa—Mr. Huntington, of the firm of Bassett, Hunting & Co.
La Crosse, Wis.—W. W. Cargill.
Dodge City, Minn.—D. C. Fairbank.
Glencoe—A. H. Reed, of A. H. Reed & Co.
Duluth—George Spencer, W. W. Davis, of Sayer & Davis, T. A. Olmsted, "Col." C. H. Graves.

Minneapolis—H. J. O'Neill, D. T. Brooks, of Brooks Bros.
Fairbault—H. W. Pratt, Geo. Robinson.
Glyndon—G. B. Barnes, of G. B. Barnes & Co.

Minneapolis—H. J. Crosswell, E. B. Andrews of the Millers' association.
Red Wing—F. R. Sterrett, of the Red Wing mills.

St. Paul—J. Q. Adams, P. B. Smith, Van Anken, of Van Anken & Lange; C. McIlraith, A. Gilbert, of Gilbert & McIlraith; R. Barden, J. C. Boyden, of the Sioux City & St. Paul railroad.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was organized by the election of George W. Van Dusen, president and J. Q. Adams, secretary. An expression of opinion from the representatives was called for. Remarks were made by several persons. [Mr. Barden] spoke of the recently passed wheat grading law. As for his part he believed the whole law amounted to nothing, and in reference to the Farmers' Board of Trade law, he thought that law was by no manner of means binding.

Mr. Gilbert remarked that he had attended the meeting of the Farmers' Board of Trade. He must confess that they evinced a spirit to do fair, and showed a willingness to meet any suggestion from the wheat buyers.

Mr. Barden was asked why he believed the law not binding. He replied that the law required the fixing of regulations, and if they were not obeyed, parties could be fined. It was a delegation of authority, which was not warranted in the law of the land.

Mr. Chadbourne asked if it was the understanding that the farmer could have used either "the little joker" or the half bushel measure, as he might elect.

Mr. Barden—That may be so, but if a farmer comes to me to sell, he will have to use the brass kettle with the Stacy filler. If not, I will make short work by telling him just to go where the bushel is in use. I won't use it.

Mr. McIlraith said after all the law was binding so far as the State executive officers were concerned. To be sure, the wheat buyers

might beat in the end, but they would in the meantime be delayed with suits and complaints.

Mr. Gilbert believed the law fixing grades in wheat all right. Surely the legislature had the power to fix the grade, and if so, they surely had the right to delegate this authority.

Mr. Davis asked about the Stacy filler; whether accurate.

Mr. Gilbert replied by saying it was always accurate; any one man would fill it always alike, while without it the joker in the hands of even two skillful men would bring about different results.

Pretty general objection arose to the use of the Stacy filler because it was a patent. The opposition to the State going into patent-right business was general, and then again another filler might be adopted by the next legislature, and all buyers would be subjected to great expense by the change.

Mr. Sterrett said a difference of three to four pounds could be made in filling "the joker" without Stacy's filler, but with it the filling and weight was uniform.

Mr. Andrews of Minneapolis, representing the largest wheat buying interest in the State, being called upon responded by saying the matter had not been greatly discussed in Minneapolis. But the individual opinion pretty generally expressed was to conform to the law as nearly as possible. To try it in full faith, so as to see if it could work.

Mr. Crosswell, of Minneapolis, had similar views to express. He thought the law should be conformed to, though likely great expense would come about in the purchase of half bushels.

On motion the following committee on resolutions was appointed by the presiding officer: C. H. Graves, Duluth.

G. B. Barnes, Glyndon.
W. W. Cargill, La Crosse.
George Robinson, Fairbault.
E. B. Andrews, Minneapolis.
C. H. Chadbourne, Rochester.
Charles McIlraith, St. Paul.
Mr. Andrews insisted upon withdrawing his name, and Mr. H. J. Crosswell, of Minneapolis, was appointed in his place.

Afternoon Session.

The committee on resolutions [by its chairman, Graves, submitted the following report:

WHEREAS, The grain buyers and warehousemen of Minnesota are interested parties in the questions which have been recently agitated in reference to grading and warehousing wheat and their business has been directly affected and considerably complicated by the action of the State legislature and the Farmers' Board of Trade recently established by law; and

WHEREAS, We ought, in justice to ourselves and our friends, the farmers of Minnesota, with whom we have the most intimate business relations, to meet together and consult as to the new conditions thus introduced into those relations, to the end that we may be able to act intelligently and unitedly in securing that absolute necessity of trade, perfect fairness to both buyer and seller, and the maintenance of the honest rights of both parties; and

WHEREAS, We ought also to take measures for the dissemination of correct information as to the effects of existing or proposed laws and regulations, and the value and effect of the new patent inventions proposed to cure all the evils arising from ignorance or dishonesty in grading, buying or selling wheat; therefore,
Resolved, That a permanent organization be formed, to be known as "The Minnesota Association of Grain Buyers and Warehousemen." That the annual meeting of such association shall be held on the first Tuesday of August in each year, at St. Paul, and that a committee of three be now appointed by the chairman, to draft a constitution and by-laws for the association, and report the same to the first annual meeting, in August, 1879.

That a temporary organization shall be effected at the present time, by the election of a president, vice president and one person to serve as secretary and treasurer, to hold office until the first regular annual meeting.

That any person or firm doing business as a grain dealer or warehouseman in the State of Minnesota may become a member of the association by the payment to the treasurer at or before the first annual meeting of a membership fee of five dollars, and subsequently subscribing to the constitution adopted.

Further Resolved, That there should be a cordial and united endeavor to obey the laws of the State in grading wheat and a fair opportunity given to test the merits and demerits of the new system.

Resolved, That we approve the action of the Farmers' Board of Trade in adopting the grades of wheat as established at the great wheat markets of the world as the grades for Minnesota.

Resolved, That we nevertheless object to the introduction of cumbersome, complicated and expensive machinery for grading. That we believe the two-quart measure or tester the most convenient and a perfectly fair measure for weighing, and the half-bushel cumbersome and its use impracticable. That we regard the so-called "Stacy filler" open to grave objections as an instrument to use with wheat in the imperfectly cleaned condition in which it usually comes from the farmer, and an instrument principally designed to benefit patentees and scale manufacturers; but we will use it in obedience to law and wait for the time when the farmers will surely demand its abolition.

On motion of Mr. Barden the report was adopted, and the committee was discharged.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

On motion of Mr. McIlraith, the president appointed the following committee to draft a constitution and by-laws to be reported at the annual meeting, in August:

Messrs. Adams, St. Paul; Graves, Duluth; Barden, St. Paul.

The Warehousemen.

After the adjournment of the meeting, the warehousemen got together informally, Messrs. Van Dusen, Barden, Pratt, Sterrett, Boyden, Cargill and others formed the party. They resolved upon nothing in a formal way, but discussed at great length the question of using "the sealed half-bushel measure" in receiving and storing grain. The unanimous verdict was not to use it. All agreed to go right along, just as they were doing, and not mind the requirement to use the measure. If any farmer wanted it used, he would be denied the privilege, and if he didn't like it, he could go elsewhere with his wheat. It was remarked that by an act of the legislature in 1869, an iron half bushel measure and scales were required. But who of the party had them in the warehouse. To this pointed question, only Mr. Pratt replied in the affirmative. That old law had been ignored, and there was no reason why this one couldn't be treated in the same way. Such seemed to be the idea or hope generally entertained.

"No, thank you; I never waltz; ma says if any of the young men want to hug me, they must do it on the sly; she won't have them musing my dress up and leaving finger marks on my white waist, as long as she does the washing and has to support me."

Mistress (who has been started by a noise below stairs)—"Why, Bridget, what is all this noise about?"

Bridget—"Shure, ma'am, it's me birthday, an' I'm givin' a few friends a sup to stand me health. I hope yer not feeling slighted, ma'am, for I was only after asken me relative."

BISMARCK BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

MERCHANTS BANK OF BISMARCK
WALTER MANN, Pres. W. R. MERRIAM, Vice Pres.
Geo. H. FALSCHUL, Cashier.
Correspondents—American Exchange National Bank, New York; Merchants National Bank, St. Paul.

BANK OF BISMARCK.

J. W. RAYMOND, Pres. W. B. BELL, Cash.
A general banking business transacted. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections promptly attended to.

Geo. F. FLANNERY, (City Attorney). J. K. WETHERBY.
FLANNERY & WETHERBY—Attorneys.
West Main Street.

PRESTON & WILLIAMS—O. O. Preston, R. A. Williams, Main Street.

ANSLEY GRAY, A. D. PRATT.
GRAY & PRATT—Counselors at Law. Money to loan. Commercial paper bought. 73rd

DAVID STEWART—Attorney at Law 76th

JOHN A. STOEYEL, Attorney at Law. Fourth Street.

JOHN E. CARLAND, Attorney at Law, and County Attorney.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
And U. S. Examining Surgeon.
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Office, Tribune block, up stairs, next door west of Post Office.
Calls left on the slate in the office promptly attended to. 50

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The largest and best Hotel in Dakota Territory.
CORNER MAIN AND FIFTH STREETS,
BISMARCK, D. T.

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Cor. Main and 3d St.
BISMARCK, D. T.

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Building new and commodious, rooms large, comfortable and tastefully furnished. First-class in every particular. Bills reasonable. 3-27th

CUSTER HOTEL,
THOS. MCGOWAN, Proprietor.

Fifth Street near Main,
Bismarck, D. T.

This house is a large three story building, entirely new, well lighted and heated, situated only a few rods from the depot. River men, railroad men, miners and army people will find first class accommodations at reasonable rates. 5-7

FORSTER'S
HOTEL RESTAURANT.
Front Street, Opposite Railroad Depot.

The Oldest and only First Class Restaurant in Bismarck.
Give me a call and I will guarantee satisfaction. J. P. FORSTER.

WESTERN HOUSE,
MALLOY BROS., Proprietors.

Main Street,
Bismarck, D. T.

This hotel is now well furnished, and the tables supplied with the best the market affords. Prices reasonable.

Sherman House,
FARGO, D. T.

One block west of post office and U. S. Land Office. Opposite Railroad Depot.

T. MARTIN, Proprietor.

CAPITOL HOTEL,
L. N. GRIFFIN, Proprietor.

Main Street, Bismarck, D. T.

First-Class in Every Particular.

H. M. MIXTER,
Fourth St., Bismarck, D. T.

Blacksmith and Wagon Shop.
All orders for work in Iron or Wood promptly attended to.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
To Repairing.
Diseases of Horses, especially on the feet in connection with the feet, successfully treated. 50th

20 Chromo Cards (perfect beauties) with name, loc. Outfit, 10c. TURNER CARD CO., Ashland, Mass.

New Choice Fashion Notes.

The coming bonnet is the gypsy. Lace is the feature in spring millinery. Shawls of all kinds are revived for spring wraps.

No toilet is complete without a jabot of some kind.

Shirred linings for bonnet brims take precedence of all others.

High fraizes and long jabots will be the leading styles for neckwear this spring.

French bunting takes precedence of all other semi-diaphanous spring fabrics.

Black toiles and black lace bonnets are the furor of the moment in Paris.

For certain styles of beauty gay Chinese silks and foudards make lovely morning robes.

New York milliners have shown more colored than black or white bonnets this spring.

The latest novelties in shoes are the Henri Trois sabots and the Catherine de Medici solitaires.

Pretty stockings and low shoes have become a too apparent fact as a part of young ladies' toilets.

Novelties in shoes have Louise Quinze heels and many straps across the instep, with bows and buckles.

Breton lace drapery scarfs twine all around bonnet crowns, and then form the strings of many bonnets.

All sorts of hats, bonnets, turbans and caps are in vogue this spring for outdoor as well as indoor wear.

Many bonnets have the crowns entirely covered with flowers sewn flat on the chip, straw or foundation.

The new bright shade of crimson is called "peony," and the shade of red in crepe poppies is carmine brune.

The newest ornament for a bonnet is a shell of silver with a pearl setting in it, and a bearded fringe of fine silver beads hanging from the shell.

White and colored Canton crape bonnets, trimmed with flowers, feathers and lace, appear at the openings among other millinery novelties.

Broad-brimmed hats are more suitable for our bright, warm American summers than English round hats, and are much more becoming.

Gypsy bonnets have large flowing brims raised in front, tied down at the sides, and falling on the neck, after being partially raised in the back.

Sateens and mummy cloth novelties show dainty little flower and leaf bouquet and vine patterns in jardiniere colors on pure white grounds.

Quantities of cheap pinhead-checked and hair-lined striped summer silks are selling at the moment for parts of suits and also for entire costumes.

American women who are sensible as well as tasteful avoid English styles of half masculine Derby hats, manish, ulsters, and jackets for street wear.

Spring wraps are of various kinds of mantillas, mantles and dolman visites, all having long ends in front, square or pointed, but light Chuddah and India shawls will probably be much worn.

The favorite flowers for tacking on bonnet crowns are asters, marguerites, pansies, and eglantine blooms, with the yellow anthers showing plainly on the delicate pink ground of the petals.

Pompadour gauzes with alternate lace and satin stripes, with flower and vine patterns over the same, made up in combination with plain silk and satin, make very stylish summer evening dresses.

New opera fans are made in various forms, but do not close. They are composed entirely of flowers and leaves, after the favorite blossoms of the fair holder, and are performed after natural models.

Two small red clay pipes, decorated with flowers and mottoes, with the stems tied in a cross with blue ribbon, is the newest chandelier pendant in fashionable houses. They call them "peace pipes."

Dressy parasols for the country or seashore are of ecru pongees, with spots, rings, or diamond patterns of brown, red or blue, or they are of plain ecru pongees with bandana or Scotch plaid linings, or gay-colored linings with white polka dots.

The newest white lawn and cambric waists have the fronts in fichu style, made with a separate piece in six plaits on each side, sewed in the shoulder seams, and tapering to the waist.

Evening stockings in the shades to match the new fabrics are embroidered between squares or lace figures set in over the insteps and sometimes up the sides.

The new Spanish scarfs and mantles for spring and summer are both long and large. They may be worn at will all over the head, as a drapery in the Spanish fashion. The scarfs are also for street wear.

The Dudley promenade costume has a special feature, which will prove very convenient. The skirt clears the ground, and the train, which is separated from the skirt just above the revers with which it is trimmed is to be carried on the arm, leaving both hands at liberty, so if our ladies will insist upon trained street costumes, nothing so convenient as this style can be suggested for their benefit.

The quaintest mixtures of color appear in mummy cloth, as stripes of yellow-green, pink, and white, all mingled together, and patterns resembling Satsuma ware, with creamy grounds and small flower designs in shades of brown, Sevrres blue and scarlet.

The fashion for flower bouquets is to have garden posies with several old-fashioned flowers in them; bunches of thousand-leaf roses, a spray of mignonette, a pansy or two, a marigold or a buttercup, and a few ferns are tied together and used in bonnets or for waist bouquets.

Diamond ribbon collar necklaces are

the fashion of the passing moment, set in *pace* style, and with clasps that make them available either for a pair of bracelets or for a necklace.

A new fancy that will probably "take" to face the skirts of dressy costumes with red silk, under which the lace bayouse is basted, making a very pretty and striking dress effect.

The newest and most elegant umbrellas for all occasions are in very dark wine colors, or gendarme blue, black or invisible green, and of the rich, soft, serviceable, twilled umbrella silk that is both sun and shower-proof.

All the accessories of the toilet, as all the fabrics, seem to be perfection. The exquisite shades of mastic, almond and *cafe au lait* are seen to the utmost advantage in fine, soft, undressed kid, and match the fine tints of the lovely materials which are used for spring suits and costumes.

A gay morning-robe always looks vulgar at a watering place or hotel breakfast, and corduroy velvet as well as satin, is seen in combination with camel's hair, French bunting and other light wool fabrics in spring costumes.

FORGED DIVORCES.

How They Are Made by New York Lawyers.

The reporter of the New York World, for whom a New York divorce lawyer procured a divorce from a wife who never existed, the document being signed "John T. Wentworth, judge of the circuit court of Walworth county, Wisconsin," proceeded to Wisconsin to investigate the matter. He reports to the World:

The circuit court of Walworth county I found to be in Elkhorn, which is about at a triangle when its two sides are shaped toward Elkhorn from Chicago northwesterly, and from Milwaukee southwesterly. I found Elkhorn to be a beautiful little town where the inhabitants seemed too happy to care for divorces among each other and too cautious to deal with divorces out liberally to strangers. Soon after my arrival I went into the court house, and there I asked to see the court calendar. I discovered at once that Mr. Munroe Adams had made a blunder in dating his decree in March, because there was a jury term only in February and a law term only in June. Also that rule 6 of the court read thus:

All actions for divorce must be put on the calendar and tried in open court, and references to take testimony will not be ordered, nor the cases heard on testimony taken out of court, except so far as the same may be taken by deposition, or on commission in the cases provided for by law. No action for divorce not on the calendar will be tried.

I next inspected the calendar. I found upon it the cases of Henry G. Rue vs. Cora A. Rue, C. C. Dickerson vs. Alice L. Dickerson, Alice M. Chesbro vs. Azen S. Chesbro, Lizzie Annandale vs. Wm. J. Annandale, Warren Jenkins vs. Elenor M. Jenkins, Elbert H. Pixley vs. Emily Pixley, Elizabeth Smith vs. Alexander Smith, Hannah I. Doane vs. Jesse Doane and Elymas Brooks vs. Emma Brooks. This was certainly a fair list in a town of fifteen hundred inhabitants. But then it represented an entire county, and might, indeed, represent a whole State. Under the head of Mr. Munroe Adams it represented a whole union. But there was no entry of Bowes vs. Bowes.

My western attorney, Henry C. Colt—who was named in the decree—must of course know all about these deficiencies, and to him I would go.

"Colt, Colt," said the hotel keeper, "plenty of colts growing up behind the bars of the pastures yonder when the snow goes away, but no Colt at this bar."

I read over a list of thirty attorneys of the county—most of whom were regarded as honors to the profession—but no "Colt." Alas! I had not only been divorced from an imaginary wife, but the decree had been, it now seemed, procured by an imaginary attorney!

The judge, however, was not imaginary. He was pointed out to me as he walked through the principal street to the chambers. A substantial, unghostly and intellectual gentleman of dignified presence, and just the judge whose decree of divorce it must be a pleasure for ex-husbands to keep in a tin box.

I first examined the real seal at the court house, and in comparing it with the impression on the decree, found it precisely of the size that was impressed upon my decree, and having precisely the same words running around the rim. But I also found that whereas the court house seal had justice—unbandaged—and scales "in its midst," my seal had three stars in the center; my seal was a seal calculated to make even an undivorced man see stars, and such as I did see in Judge Wentworth's gray eyes when I told him my story as it had already been narrated to the World.

"Yes, sir," said he, as he sat in his cosy chambers. "Here is the title of the court on your decree; the attestations as filled in are upon our blanks; and my signature at the bottom would read correctly if—as Bunbury might say—I had signed it."

"Which I did not. And this clever forger—for he has used precisely the formula of divorce-decree that is adopted here, and has made a fair imitation of my signature, which shows cleverness—made the decree one day short of the adjournment of my court. The decree is dated March 8, but the court adjourned March 7. The whole thing is a skillful forgery. It is one calculated to deceive. For instance, suppose you had been a real husband. You read the decree and on inquiry hear that John T. Wentworth is the judge out here, and you see his name signed to a decree. You have no money to pay for journeying here after inquiries; and perhaps you are so anxious to remarry that you don't care to make inquiries. You show the decree to your (divorced) wife or to her friends, and they—thrown off their guard by the very look of such a decree—acquiesce in it. For collusive parties such a forged decree is perfectly useful, so long as they are content to mutually act upon the decree. I never before heard of forged divorce decrees; but I can imagine there could be a lot of them existing like this decree and being acted upon without the forgery coming to light. You, it seems, had a special reason for inquiry but in how many other cases might it have been held in abeyance or the inquiry never made? Besides, in Wisconsin the ground of incompatibility of temper for divorce must always be coupled with some act of physical violence. Then there must be a residence for the party applying of one year in this State."

Such is the substance of the interview I

had with the judge who purported to have divorced me, but who could not have divorced me even if the papers had really reached him, because I was not married.

I asked Judge Wentworth if he had any objections to furnishing a written statement of the falsity or forgery of my decree, and he not only answered that he would forward it to your address in New York, but would come there at any convenient time as a witness, in order to establish the forgery of the decree.

Color Blindness.

Railroad accidents have been ascribed to many causes, but rarely, if ever, does the reader of public prints learn of an accident attributed to color blindness. And yet such a defect in the eyes of a locomotive engineer has caused disaster and death. Cases where one train follows upon another and telescopes the rear cars are far more numerous than collisions where two locomotives butt against each other. In these days of double tracks, the latter are almost impossible.

The other could be prevented at times if the engineer was able to distinguish the warning light ahead. But he cannot. He mistakes red for green and green for red; he confuses blue and green; he confounds almost everything except a white light. A colored flag that should stop him he discerns as one which indicates a clear track. The defect is therefore vital. Upon a trainman's ability to distinguish a signal depends the safety of the traveling public.

To insure this, and also to examine as to the proportion of population afflicted with color blindness, the eminent oculist, Dr. P. D. Keyser, surgeon of Willis Hospital, has undertaken the task of testing the eyes of all employees of the railroads that center in this city. A reporter was curious to learn just what proportion of the trainmen were thus affected, so he called at the doctor's office last evening. In the parlor were seated a large squad of men from the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore line. The railroaders said that this examination of their eyes had been going on for quite a period.

The news-gatherer was kindly permitted to witness some of the examinations, as well as to have his own eyes tested. The important requisite for a railroader is to distinguish colors, because all signals are made with colored lamps or flags. In his tests the doctor uses all shades of wool and pieces of glass before a flame. The sharpness of vision in each case is also tested.

All railroad employees in Europe have undergone such examinations, with the discovery that about two per cent. of them were color-blind. It is a natural defect. People are born so, and sometimes never discover it until placed under an examination. In the public schools in this city a knowledge of colors is now taught in an effort to train the children's eyes, and to remedy, if possible, any defect.

The subject is a rich one, and interesting to the multitudes of travelers. The doctor's investigations are likely to be productive of great results, and no doubt will lead to the adoption here, as in Europe, of one requisite in the qualifications of trainmen—a freedom from color-blindness.

Webster and Jenny Lind.

Jenny Lind gave a concert at Washington during the session of Congress, and as a mark of her respect, and with a view to the *et cetera*, sent polite invitations to the President, Mr. Fillmore, the members of the cabinet, Mr. Clay, and many other distinguished members of both Houses of Congress. It happened on that day several members of the cabinet and Senate were dining with Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Minister. His good dinner and choice wines had kept the party so late, that the concert was nearly over when Webster, Clay, Crittenden, and others came in; whether from the hurry in which they came, or from the heat of the room, their faces were a little flushed.

After the applause with which these gentlemen were received had subsided, and silence was restored, the second part of the concert was opened by Jenny Lind with "Hail Columbia." This took place during the height of the debate and excitement on the slavery question, and the compromise resolutions of Mr. Clay, and this patriotic air, as a part of the programme, was considered peculiarly appropriate for a concert where the head of the government and a large number of both branches of the legislature department were present. At the close of the first verse Webster's patriotism boiled over; he could sit no longer, and rising like Olympian Jove, he added his deep sonorous bass voice to the chorus, and, perhaps, never in the whole course of her career did she ever hear or receive one-half of the applause as that with which her song and Mr. Webster's chorus were greeted. Mrs. Webster, who sat immediately behind him, kept tugging at his coat-tail to make him sit down or stop singing, but it was no use—and at the close of each verse Webster joined in, and it was hard to say whether Jenny Lind, Webster, or the audience were most delighted. At the close of the air Mr. Webster rose with his hat in his hand, and made such a bow as Chesterfield would have deemed a fortune for his son, and which eclipsed D'Orsay's best. Jenny Lind, blushing at the distinguished honor, courtied to the floor; the audience applauded to the echo. Webster, determined not to be undone in politeness, bowed again—Jenny Lind re-courtesied, the audience re-applauded, and this was repeated nine times.

Watermelons may loom up in the near future as an important American product. It is said that experiments in California have shown that sugar can be extracted from the melons at a cost of two cents per pound less than sugar cane. Besides this, oil is made from the seed and alcohol from the rind.

DR. PRICE'S

Cream Baking Powder



Special Flavoring Extracts

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S Unique Perfumes are the Gems of all Odors. Toothene, an exquisite Liquid Dentifrice.

USE STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis & Cincinnati.

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

GEORGE PEOPLES,

Having Purchased the Entire Business of R. C. SEIF & CO. I Shall Put In

NEW CAPITAL, NEW STOCK

IN EVERY LINE, AND BE PREPARED TO SUPPLY EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN HARDWARE STORES AT LOWER PRICES THAN HERETOFORE.

COOK STOVES,

Enough to Supply the whole Region Bought and Shipped at Low Rates.

Tinware, Steamboat Supplies, Kitchen Ware, &c.

Large Stock of Pocket Knives, Shears and scissors.

Corner main and Third St., Bismarck, D. T.

J. H. MARSHALL,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FULL LINE OF GLOVES, HOSIERY, TRUNKS AND VALISES.

GENTS' CUSTOM MADE BOOTS A SPECIALTY.

Prompt attention given to orders by mail.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

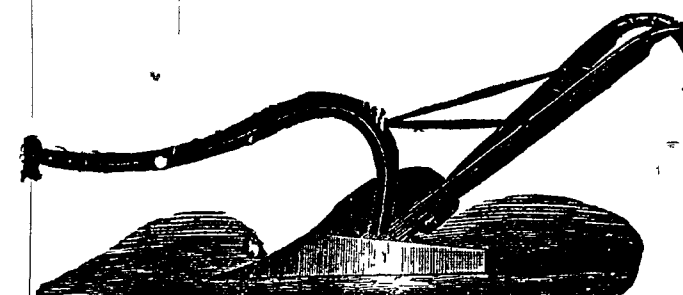
Absolutely Pure.

The oldest and most reliable brand; every can full weight, uniform, and wholesome, and goes one-third farther than ordinary kinds. Contains no acid but that derived from grapes—a pure Grape Cream Tartar. It has been analyzed and endorsed by the Board of Health of New York, also the leading Chemists of the country. It is peerless and unapproachable in quality, and any family who once uses it will not be without it.

The housekeeper must bear in mind, an absolutely pure Powder like the Royal cannot be bought at the same price as the adulterated kinds. Sold by all grocers in tin cans only. 1471

MONITOR

PLOW WORKS



MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

Manufactures the Celebrated Monitor Plows, Breakers, Cultivators, Road and Railroad Plows, Scrapers, Sulky Hay Rakes, Hand Corn Planters, etc., etc. All Goods Warranted First-Class. Prices Reasonable. Send for Catalogue. For sale by Wm. Harmon & Co., Fort Lincoln, D. T. 123

M. P. SLATTERY,

Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

Groceries, Crockery, Flour,

AND FEED,

Corner 3d and Meigs Sts., BISMARCK, D.T.

PIANOS! ORGANS! SHEET MUSIC,

VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, STRINGS, BANJOS, and everything in the Music Line. The Only Wholesale Music House in Minnesota.

DYER & HOWARD

96 East Third St. ST. PAUL. 7 Octave, Latest Improved, Warranted Five Years, for \$250 sold on easy monthly payments. The Celebrated

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,

In the finest cases ever put on the market. Sold on low prices or Rented until the rent pays. CATALOGUES AND INFORMATION SENT FREE ON APPLICATION. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

BY HUNTLEY & JEWELL.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Weekly, One Year, \$2.50
Six Months, 1.50
Three Months, .75

ADVERTISING RATES:
First insertion, one inch, one time, \$1; subsequent insertions, 50 cents; additional lines, nonpareil, same rate.
Legal Notices, Seventy-five cents per folio for first insertion and fifty cents per folio for each subsequent insertion.
Contract Rates, One inch, three months, \$3; two inches, three months, \$5; three inches, three months, \$7; four inches, three months, \$9; five inches, three months, \$11; six inches, three months, \$13; seven inches, three months, \$15; eight inches, three months, \$17; nine inches, three months, \$19; ten inches, three months, \$21; eleven inches, three months, \$23; twelve inches, three months, \$25.
Professional cards, four lines or less, per annum, \$10; additional lines, \$2.50.
Local business notices, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Original poetry \$1 per line.
All bills for advertising will be collected monthly.

BISMARCK, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1879.

SITTING BULL says he is prepared to appropriate the army if Congress don't.

THERE appears to be a wide difference of opinion between the far western and the far eastern papers as to whether or not there will be an Indian outbreak this summer. Suppose we put it to a vote. That will settle the matter.

HAVING satisfied themselves that the yellow fever flourishes only in warm weather, a number of medical scientists arranged a little game of freeze-out with the plague. Last accounts represent the scientists as throwing up everything, while the fever still holds its fling.

From the Duluth Tribune we learn that at a Congregational prayer meeting recently held in that city it was announced that Christ will "come down to earth personally inside of two years." This prophecy effectually settles all doubts as to who will be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

TO DAY'S issue of THE TRIBUNE appears without its usual complement of dispatches. The specials arrived late and besides that were such a mass of incoherent nonsense that we prefer not to present them to the reader. Our St. Paul correspondent must brace up before next publication day and get his work in rather better than of late, or we will be prepared to receive sealed proposals for his situation.

It seems to have been left for the Chicago Evening Telegraph to fully illustrate what can be accomplished by the wires and batteries. A recent issue details in a series of headlines, "At it Again, by Telegraph," "A Brilliant Easter, by Telegraph," "A Noble Life Ended, by Telegraph," "The Wounds Are Healing, by Telegraph," "A Brewery Gone, by Telegraph," "Who says this is not an age of improvement?"

Mr. A. B. Funk, formerly editor of the Maudslayi Enterprise, has severed his connection with that paper, which is now edited and published by Messrs. Williamson & Middleton. Exactly what Funk's object was in getting out of the concern was not mentioned in the paper, but his readers are ambiguously referred to some "sad event" not at all described, but must have been an overwhelming calamity to induce Funk to leave so good a paper as he made the Enterprise.

In selecting Lieut. Josiah Chance to officiate as Quartermaster at Bismarck during the absence of Col. Baker, President Hayes has made an appointment which will give general satisfaction not only in this country, but also abroad. The appointment, for some inscrutable reason, has not yet been approved by the Senate, but pending the sanction of that august body, parties desirous of purchasing quartermaster's stores, at low rates, in cash, will do well to call on Lieut. Chance before going elsewhere.

In commending the Bismarck daily Champion to the people of this city, THE TRIBUNE had every faith that it would stick and become a credit and a pride to the community. But Mr. Collins has seen fit to give it up, and THE TRIBUNE now rallies boldly to recommend the weekly Champion. The first issue, published last Thursday, gave great promise of Mr. Collins' journalistic capacity, and all he needs now is the proper support to make his venture of profit to himself and to the people of this section of the country.

This time it is the Czar of Russia who has narrowly escaped the bullet of the ambitious assassin. Five shots were fired at his majestic ribs by a gentleman standing but two paces distant, all of which, connected with various recent attacks of a similar nature, upon other potentates, with a like result, affords a man up a tree great food for speculation upon the existence of a put up job. Of late, when a muck-a-muck has become unpopular, or found himself drifting into obscurity, he has been yanked out of his difficulties by a sickly attempt on his life, which has been supplemented by prodigious rejoicing among his people that the old thing

failed to work. How long, oh Lord, how long, is this sort of thing to be set up on us?

FOR some time it has been rumored and now it is positively asserted that Gen. Grant has been suffering from disease of the reasoning faculties and that some of the most eminent of European physicians have given up all hopes of his escape from insanity. Among his more intimate friends it is contended that his malady was the occasion of his long visit abroad, and that perfect quiet and freedom from excitement are absolutely necessary to the stricken man. This will not interfere with his candidacy for the Presidency, as soundness of the mental functions are never considered prerequisite in a Republican aspirant for the White House throne.

FOR an insight into the business done in Bismarck, attention is called to the advertising columns of THE TRIBUNE. Every branch is living up rapidly, and the enterprising merchant who would reap profit from his outlay hastens to avail himself of the wide circulation of his favorite paper to bring his name before its readers. Settlers are coming in rapidly. The land office is busy and the fertile lands around the city are dotted with farms. A better outlook for river traffic has never been known. There is plenty of money within the municipal limits and in short—the mercantile goose and commercial gander are hanging phenomenally high.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Proceedings of the Last Three Meetings.

BISMARCK, D. T., April 7th, 1879.
The board of county commissioners of Burleigh county met pursuant to statute.
Present—Frank Donnelly, chairman, James A. Emmons and Joseph Hare.
On motion it was carried that the petition of the residents of Apple Creek neighborhood be granted, said petition being as follows: "That a road be laid out and established in said county, commencing at the quarter post on the east line of section 4, in town 138, of range 80; thence in a southerly direction on the most practically straight line to the corner of section 14, thence to center of section 14, thence to quarter post on the north line of section 14, thence east to the northwest corner of section 24, thence south to a point on the line of section 24, across Apple Creek, thence south to the west line of said section 24, thence quarter post on the south line of section 24, thence east line of section 25, thence to the corner of section 25, thence to the corner of section 26, thence to the corner of section 27, thence to the corner of section 28, thence to the corner of section 29, thence to the corner of section 30, thence to the corner of section 31, thence to the corner of 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A NIGHT WITH PETER CRIM.

"I pity the skiff or canoe caught in this blast," was Peter Crim's mental reflection, as he threw an extra pine knot on the already blazing fire, which sent a shower of sparks up the chimney and filled the apartment in which he sat with a vivid crimson glow, lighting up the much-begrimed rafters, and flashing over the curtainless windows with a lurid glare.

Peter was a well-known huntsman and trapper on the Canadian back-lakes, who had made his home on a rocky island, known as Moss cliff, for many a year. He was at present engaged in mending a pair of untanned leather leggings with a huge needle and a piece of twine, while he enjoyed his pipe. Having had a successful day among the ducks, he was in high good humor with himself and all the world. Lying curled up about the fire were four dogs, whose weary, dragged appearance showed that they had done their master faithful service, and he regarded them complacently through the filmy wreaths of tobacco-smoke, as he drew his needle clumsily in and out. Suspended from a crane over the fire was a large pot, which sent forth a pleasant, bubbling sound and filled the room with a savory odor. Peter's household goods consisted of the said pot and a kettle which stood on the hearth, a canoe and rifle, a table and a few benches—which last had evidently been manufactured by his own hands. The walls were decorated by a goodly array of deer's antlers, which were to him what a collection of scalps would be to the primitive red man.

Presently a beautiful retriever which had been lying at his feet, started up, and gazing into his master's face began to whine and wag his tail. Peter paused in his occupation, and taking his pipe out of his mouth sat for a moment in a listening attitude. Through the ceaseless roar of battling wind and water without came a faint halloo, which could only have been distinguished by the practised ear of the hunter. Starting up with the speed of lightning he snatched a lantern off the shelf near at hand, which he lit with a blazing brand from the fire, and then putting on his hat he rushed out into the murky darkness, followed by all the dogs, who set up a furious barking, while he held the lantern up over his head and shouted with all his might. Another shout floated over the dark, angry waters, and yet another, and he answered again and again, as he wended his way down over the mossy rocks, followed by the dogs.

"It is two fellows in a skiff," he ejaculated, as he drew near the landing-place, in the vicinity of which he espied a large skiff struggling with the waves. The occupants of the boat sent up a joyous shout when, by the aid of the lantern, they could see their way to shore, and, guided and assisted by Peter, they were soon standing high and dry on the rocks. They were two young amateur sportsmen, and had a wonderful story to tell of their perilous voyage up the lake. They had been out since morning, and had attempted to land before nightfall, but being unacquainted with the shores and islands, they were cruising about in quest of a landing place when night closed in about them and the storm blew up. They had gone among a group of islands and had given themselves up for lost, when their attention was attracted by Peter's light and they essayed to attract his attention, with what success we have seen. They were both bewailing the loss of a favorite and beautiful dog, which, for some unaccountable reason, had sprung out of the boat and disappeared into the darkness just before they succeeded in attracting the hunter's attention.

In the meantime they had reached Peter's habitation and were standing in the glow of the fire shaking the spray off their coats preparatory to hanging them up to dry.

"Well, gentlemen, I suppose you don't know where you have got to," said Peter, with an important air; "this is Moss Cliff lodge, and I am Peter Crim; I dare say you have often heard of me—every one knows me in these parts."

They had never before heard of either Peter or his lodge, but as it appeared to afford him a great deal of satisfaction to think that every one had heard of him they did not inform him of their ignorance, but in return for information they informed him that their names were respectively Jack Ackland and Tom Boyer, and that they were two law servants from the city of Toronto.

"Well, boys, dry and rest yourselves. This place is rough as you see, but such as it is you are welcome to it, and I suppose a little supper would not go amiss with you," he continued.

"Supper! I feel as if I could devour an ox," said young Boyer, who had been casting hungry glances at the bubbling pot.

"And as to this place being rough, when you opened the door I thought I never sat my eyes upon anything so cozy and comfortable-looking as this fire," chimed his friend.

"I haven't got an ox for you exactly," said Peter, laughing, "but as I generally make stew enough at one time to last me for three or four days, at this time of the year, I think there will be enough for all hands."

Then he removed the cover of the pot and flooded the room with an appetizing odor of game stew.

"There is nothing like a few potatoes and a bit of onion to make a stew go good," he continued, diving into a dark region near the fire-place from which he emerged with a dish containing the said vegetables, and he proceeded to peel and slice it into the pot—a process that was watched with the greatest interest by his hungry guests. Having stirred the stew with a large iron spoon, he laid a loaf of

rye bread, a large platter and a few tin plates and iron on the table.

"That is a supper for a king," repeated young Boyer, as his host emptied the greater part of the contents of the pot into the platter.

"Yes, provided the king was chilled and tired and hungry, I don't know but what he would enjoy it as well as the next fellow," said Peter logically, as he heaped the tin plates, well pleased that his fare was so highly appreciated.

"Now, boys, the ducks will be on the wing bright and early, and if you want to see some of the tallest shooting you ever saw in all your born days, come out with me at daybreak," said the hunter, as he lighted his guests to bed with a lantern.

They followed him up three log steps into a small chamber which contained a bed, a bench, half a dozen decaying ducks, a coil of rope and an old fowling piece.

"This door has got an ugly fashion of creaking on its hinges, particularly on such nights as this, and as there is no other way of fastening it, I shall bolt it on the outside," he said, suiting the action to the word after closing the door after him.

"Good-night; remember daybreak," he continued, as he stepped down into the kitchen.

The two young sportsmen were soon sleeping the sleep of the just, and snoring in unison with Peter, who wrapped himself in his coat and laid down before the fire as was his wont, particularly when he had visitors: his establishment boasting of out one bed.

But alas! this happy state of things did not last long, at least as far as our young friends were concerned. They had not been asleep more than an hour when they were suddenly awakened by a loud, mocking laugh, which proceeded from the kitchen, and which was quickly followed by a cracked female voice repeating:

"Say your prayers! Now is your time! Now or never! Shoot the sportsmen! My name is Peter Crim! Ha! ha! ha!"

There was a maniac shout up in the house, that was plain, and when the loneliness of the place and the darkness of the night and the howling of the wind without was taken into consideration, the idea was horrible. They lay silently for what seemed to them an interminable length of time.

"Up and at him, boys; that is you! Now is your time! My name is Peter Crim! Ha! ha! ha!"

"Stop your chatter, you jade, or I will twist your neck for you!" said Peter, in a drowsy tone, and the next moment they heard him throw wood on the fire.

"Ackland, I believe we have got into a den of thieves," whispered young Boyer. His friend gave him a nudge which showed he was of the same opinion, but thought it most discreet to keep silent. They could not be supposed to have much money about them, but they had two gold watches, two valuable rifles, and two brand new ulsters, and men had been murdered for less. Such were the thoughts that passed through their heads. They thought of Peter's plausible excuse for bolting them in, and several other circumstances which they now looked upon as suspicious came into their minds. After another silence the voice went on:

"How's luck, boys—how's luck? Ha! ha! ha!"

"Oh, you won't stop your chatter, won't you? I'll teach you who's boss in this establishment!" said Peter again, and the next moment they heard a heavy crash as if something had been thrown across the room, followed by a gurgling sound like a person choking, and then all was as still as the grave. But the silence and darkness could not last for all the time, and the day began to dawn. They could hear Peter begin to move about and speak to his dogs, and he was rather surprised to hear his guests knocking violently at their chamber-door when he thought that they were yet in the land of dreams.

"That's right boys, that's what I like to see! You are the riestest stuff for sportsmen!" as he drew the bolt and admitted them into the kitchen.

"The old sinner!" they mentally exclaimed.

The fire was burning brightly, and standing blinking off the table near it was a parrot.

"How's luck boys—how's luck?" it repeated, in the terrible voice that had so disturbed their night's rest. They looked at each other and burst into a hearty fit of laughter.

"She is a rare one to gabble," said Peter, thinking the bird's conversational powers had excited their merriment. "I always shut her into the pantry in the evening, but I forgot the door, and she got out last night. I was afraid she would disturb you with her chatter, so I threw a boot at her," he continued, as he pocketed the powder flask. "She has done good service in her time though—has Poll."

He went on, as the two young men made preparations to accompany him out on the lake. "I was sitting here alone, as usual, one stormy night, when the door opened and in walked an ill-looking dog of an Indian and most ruffianly specimen of a white man I ever clapped my eyes upon. They sat down by the fire and gave me to understand that they wanted some supper. I had plenty of venison in the house, but I did not like the looks of them, and I thought giving them supper would not be a very sure way of getting rid of them, so I told them I had nothing for them, and as I did not keep a public house, I thought they had better be traveling. The white man got very insolent, and taking a dirk out of a leather scabbard at his side, he began to stick it into the table, with a bravo air, Poll was in the pantry, and all at once she burst out with:

"Say your prayers! Now's your time! Now or never! Ha! ha! ha!"

"Who have you got shut up in that

cupboard?" he asked, turning as white as a sheet.

"You had better open it and see. I shouldn't think a fellow like you, with a dirk in his hand, would be afraid of anything," I said; and if he did not jump up and bolt, followed by his companion I can tell you, I was obliged to Poll for riding me of two such disagreeable fellows.

Here the attention of all three was attracted by a scratching and whining at the door. Peter glanced at his dogs, which were all standing about him, and then opened the door, where, hungry, dragged, battered by last night's storm, stood the dog who had been mourned as lost. He had evidently swam to the island and succeeded in scrambling up on the rocks, and his reception by the two young men can be better imagined than described. It was late in autumn, and, as Peter had predicted, the ducks were already on the wing. After a rare morning's sport they returned to the lodge, where they partook of a hearty breakfast, enjoyed only less than supper the night previous, and then went on their way, carrying with them a laughable memory of the night spent with kind-hearted Peter Crim.

THE PUMPKIN.

Little folks are much beholden To the pumpkin fair and golden. Who within a pumpkin shell Put his wife and kept her well? Peter, Peter was the man, Catch the fellow if you can. Cinderella, for her carriage, Cinderella, for her marriage, To the pumpkin owed a debt. Has she paid it, think you, yet? Jack a Lantern is beholden To the pumpkin fair and golden; But the shell is his alone. For the pudding is our own; And if we the stalk can take, We a pipe to play on make.

Science in America.

Few of the American colleges or universities attain an English or German standard. The education they give is ambitious, superficial, and, therefore, unsound. The most highly-boasted American institutions turn out very few scholars, though, perhaps, in proportion to their whole number of pupils, fewer dunces than their English rivals. In like manner the Prosseriate, though it includes men who would do honor to any English or German university, is, on the whole, decidedly inferior in depth and thoroughness of acquirement to the teaching bodies of France, Germany, and Great Britain. But in pure science, and in sciences applied to practical purposes, the United States hold their own with any rivals. The Geological Survey of the Territories is worthy of comparison with any achievement of European engineers and geographers. The naturalists whom the liberal policy of the Government attaches to every expedition that affords an opportunity of inquiry into new regions hitherto traversed chiefly by hunters, trappers, or traders, have contributed in a manner not unworthy of their special opportunities to their several departments of knowledge. The range of botany and of zoology has been not little extended by American discoveries and investigations; and not the least important of those records of geological inquiry which have brought out new evidence in favor of the evolutionary theory came from beyond the Atlantic. American astronomers, in particular, rank with the first in the world, and the observatories of Washington and Cambridge are scarcely less famous than that of Greenwich, as that of Melbourne rivals those of Europe, while it has the special advantage of bringing within the range of its observations a part of the heavens inaccessible to Northern telescopes.—*The Saturday Review.*

Miss Wharton's Pie.

Miss Margaret Wharton was a lady of good family and large fortune. She was one of the Wharton's of Skelton Castle, England, and possessed £1,000,000, half of which she gave to a nephew. She was well known in Scarborough, where she used to send out for a pennyworth of cream, and a pennyworth of strawberries, always paying her penny down. From this little peculiarity she became known as Peg Pennyworth. On one occasion, while in Scarborough, she had a meat-pie made; it was very large, as it was for herself, some visitors and the servants. She ordered her footman to take it to the bake-house. He refused, saying it was not consistent with his dignity to be seen dressed in plush and tags, carrying a meat pie. Mistress Peg then desired the coachman to take it; but he also declined. "Bring out the carriage!" was the command. The carriage was got ready, the coachman donned his powdered wig and mounted the box; the footman ascended behind and Mistress Margaret Wharton, sitting in state in the carriage, bore the meat-pie on her lap. "Drive to the bake-house," was her command. In an hour or two, the same state being observed, the pie was brought back. "Now," said she to the coachman, "you have kept your place, which is to drive; and you," turning to the footman, "have kept yours, which is to wait; and we will all have some of the pie."—*Chambers' Journal.*

For midsummer wear there are very pretty and neat-looking costumes of checkered linen and gingham, trimmed with imitation Irish point—a lace which washes splendidly and wears well. Most of such suits are made with yoke blouse, waists, washerwoman overskirts and either Spanish bounce or plaiting on the underskirt, headed with a row of lace.

Delicate lace-clocked stockings should always be worn over another pair of tinted silk or lisle thread.

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New York Office, No. 445 Broadway, Boston, Office, No. 5, State Street; St. Paul Ticket Office, Corner Third and Levee Streets, and at depot on Sibley street; Minneapolis Ticket Office, No. 8 Nicollet House Block, and St. Paul & Pacific depot; Chicago ticket offices, 82 Clark street, under Sherman House, 74 Canal, corner Madison street; Kinzie Street Depot, corner West Kinzie and Canal streets; Wells street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

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Revenge and Retribution.

The Countess de la Floret was one of the most beautiful and accomplished women in France, and the count, her husband, was of the very flower of the old noblesse.

Before her marriage she had the misfortune to become acquainted with a young officer named Pierre Duhem, who at once conceived for her the most passionate attachment.

His attentions were of course discouraged by the lady, but nevertheless he insisted upon making her a tender of his hand, which she declined with firmness, but, at the same time, great kindness and consideration, and hoping that he would yet find one more worthy than herself to become his bride.

Duhem listened with apparent calmness to her words, but a keen observer would have been prepared by the deadly palor that overspread his brow and the nervous twitching of the thin, bloodless lip, for the fearful outbreak that followed.

"Is this your final, irrevocable determination?" he asked in a low, hissing tone, at the same time seizing her white arm roughly.

"It is," she answered, and would have proceeded still further in her attempt to conciliate him, but he interrupted her fiercely.

"Listen to me," he cried, and she shrank back, trembling, from the cold, flashing gray eyes. "Listen to me. You triumph now, but mark me my day will come yet. I curse you from the bottom of my heart, and my own hand and brain shall work out the fulfillment of that curse. If you ever wed, I will gloat over the dying agonies of your husband."

"Leave me, leave me!" was all she had strength to say. He only held her white arm tighter in his iron grasp, and hissed closer in her ear. "You think these are idle threats, but, so sure as the sun is in heaven, will I make them a terrible truth. Woman, you have made a demon of me! Tremble, tremble at the fiend you have yourself raised up!" So saying, he dashed her from him, and rushed from the house.

Time passed on, and as the happy wife of the Count de la Floret the terrible scene that so shortly preceded her marriage was almost erased from her memory, and nothing occurred to mar the serenity of her every-day life until the outbreak of the Revolution—that fearful saturnalia of blood that spread terror and desolation over all Europe.

In common with others, the young count and his lovely wife were forced to fly before the fury of the exasperated populace. Assisted by a devoted friend, who, though a warm republican, remained true to them, they succeeded in effecting their escape from Paris, and, aided by the passes he had secured, reached, unharmed, the little village of Colleur. After passing a night in this place they once more set out on their journey toward the coast, when suddenly, at the outskirts of the town, the carriage was stopped by a platoon of soldiers drawn up before the horses' heads.

Count de la Floret spoke a word of encouragement to his terrified wife, and was about to spring out to inquire why they were stopped when they carried passes from the National Assembly, when suddenly the coach door was torn open, a harsh voice commanding both to alight.

Perceiving that resistance was worse than useless, the count stepped out, and assisted his wife to follow. Almost instantaneously he was rudely seized by two soldiers, while he who had conducted the outrage, approaching close to the countess, threw aside his plumed hat, brushed the tangled masses of hair back from his dark brow, and standing full in the light of the rising sun, demanded of her if she had any recollection of ever meeting him before? She looked up earnestly in his face for one instant, and then, with a cry of anguish, fell on her knees before him. "Yes—yes; we have met before. Spare us! O, spare us!"

The wretch answered, with a brutal laugh, "So the beautiful Countess de la Floret kneels—kneels to me! It was I who knelt when we last met."

She only replied, through her tears, "Do be generous; forget the past, and save us!"

"My name is Pierre Duhem, once a poor captain in the king's army; now general under the glorious republic. I swore an oath that if you ever married mortal man except me, I would revel in his dying agonies. The time for the fulfillment has arrived."

"O, unsay those terrible words. Have mercy!" shrieked the countess, clasping his knees, and turning her streaming eyes up to him.

"Rise, love; do not debase yourself by suing to such a wretch," the count said, struggling in vain as he spoke to free himself. "We are protected by letters from the National Assembly; let him violate them at his peril!"

Duhem looked around at the speaker with a fierce sneer. "That for your pass!" he cried, snapping his fingers. "Soldiers, away with the aristocrat; obey the orders I gave you an hour ago!"

At the word, the wretches, who panted for the blood of a noble, dragged the count a short distance toward a frame barn, and, having torn his clothing from his body, they actually in broad daylight, and before the face of his agonized wife, nailed, or crucified him on the wall of the barn; and a company of soldier-citizens amused themselves firing at him as a target for eight hours before death made him insensible to their atrocities. For, by their commander's stern orders, they took aim only at the count's legs, thighs, feet, neck, and right side of the breast, and to make the agony more lingering, ten men were only permitted to fire during each hour, and a distance of eighty steps.

During all this time, Duhem remained seated on a pile of stones, exulting in the excruciating tortures he caused to be inflicted upon his victim. Now he would deliberately smoke his pipe, and anon drink his wine, or eat his food, which he caused to be brought to him in order that he might not lose one throe; and, to add to the horror, the wretch caused the agonized wife to be forcibly detained in full view of the fearful sight, until utterly prostrated both in mind and body, she was borne insensible from the scene, and placed in the care of her faithful waiting-woman, who did everything in her power to mitigate her cruel sufferings.

Nearly a week elapsed before the miserable wife seemed to recall in any manner the horrors she had witnessed; but at length, on awakening from a sound sleep, she related minutely all that had occurred, saying that she had just dreamed it, and thanked Heaven devoutly that it was but a vision of her disturbed fancy. She then asked if any letters had arrived from her husband, who, she said, had been dispatched on a foreign mission of great importance.

One day she insisted on visiting Paris, in order that she might discover how much longer the count would be detained abroad; not knowing that could be urged by her friends to induce her to forego this journey, so she set forth. It was a glorious morning that on which the Countess de la Floret approached Paris; the sun shone bright and clear and the verdure of early summer clothed the trees and meadows. Before reaching the gates, however, the vehicle was stopped by a long procession of soldiers, followed by crowds of excited people. It soon became apparent that a military execution was about to take place, and that they were so situated as to obtain full view of it. The soldiers were formed in line the drums beat, and presently a man with head

bare, and dressed only in pantaloons and shirt, was led by two gendarmes into the field. As he passed the coach the countess started, passed her hand over her eyes, and looked forth intently.

"Great Heaven!" she murmured, "what does all this mean? I have seen that man before; it was not a dream, then!"

With a wild, heart-rending shriek, she broke from her friends and sprang from the carriage. By this time the criminal had been forced to kneel down before the platoon of soldiers, and a bandage was being placed over his eyes. Breaking like a tigress through the barrier, the countess darted forward and tore away the handkerchief from the doomed man's face; then gazing at him for one instant with a fixedness absolutely appalling, she cried:

"Pierre Duhem, it is you! Heaven be praised, we meet again!" Then without pausing she crossed quickly to the commanding officer, and asked, in an excited voice "Is he to die?"

"He is; spare yourself the trouble, for no entreaties can save him, thief and murderer that he is."

"Save him—save him!" she shrieked, hysterically. "O, leave him to my mercy, and you shall see how I will save him."

"Fire!" cried the commanding officer. A volley of musketry echoed around the walls of Paris, and over a dozen bullets riddled the heart of Duhem.

"Avenged, avenged!" the countess murmured, as she fell into the arms of her friend; and then from her lips poured a crimson stream of blood. Her dream and her life were over.

All Night in a Vault.

Toledo Blade.

Not long ago the widow of a gentleman who had recently died desired the vault wherein the remains had been temporarily placed to be watched, so that body-snatchers could have no opportunity to ply their nefarious calling. Thinking that the vault would be watched better by the sexton than any one else, Mr. Radbone was hired to keep a close lookout. At dark he took a lantern and blanket and made up a bed in front of the vault, so that any one approaching it would have to step over his body. But after lying there some time it grew quite cold, and he thought he could watch the corpse just as well if he went inside the vault, out of the cold. So he unlocked the vault and went in, but found that he could not lock the vault from the inside. That would never do, and yet he was determined not to stay outside.

Finally he went back to the house and aroused his hired man, and the two went back to the vault. Mr. R. then took his lantern and blanket and went inside, made a bed on the floor, and laid down for the night, having for companions the while away the tedious hours, six corpses. The attendant locked the door from the outside, and went back to the house and his warm bed, leaving the sexton alone in the vault with his silent companions.

There was nothing to disturb his tranquility during the early part of the night. Every thing was quiet and still until about one o'clock, and then there was a gentle noise, as though some one were tampering with the vault lock. Mr. R. took up his lantern, and the noise stopped for a few moments, only to begin again when he laid down on his blanket. This time it appeared to be in an opposite corner of the vault. He could see nothing, and could only hear that steady scratch, scratch, which became more and more distinct every instant. Mr. R. is a brave man, but he confesses that when one is locked in a vault with six dead men, with no living soul within half a mile, and at an unearthly hour to have such an unexplainable noise as that, it was more than men with ordinary nerves could stand. At any rate his hair began to rise, and just as he was thinking of the best way to defend himself against his spiritual foes a little chipmunk dashed from a dark corner, ran past him and darted out between the bars in the vault door. From that time on nothing occurred to mar his quiet watch, but in the morning he was rather glad to be released from his dull quarters.

History of the Corset.

London City Journal.

The corset had its origin in Italy, and introduced from that country into France by Catherine de Medicis. Mary Stuart and Diana Poitiers did not, however, follow the fashion, but it was admitted by all the ladies of the French court that it was indispensable to the beauty of the female figure, and was therefore, adopted by them. The corset was in the days of its infancy, and it assumed more of the rough character of a knight's cuirass. The frame was entirely of iron, and the velvet which decorated the exterior hid a frightful and cumbersome machine. This state of things, so detrimental to health, and the cause of so much personal inconvenience, not to say torture, could not last long, and the artisans of those days contrived to give more pliability and lightness to the metal, and prepared the way by degrees for whalebone. But, as reforms are always slow, the cold iron continued to clasp the warm hearts of the fair wearers for a long time in its embrace. The corset found favor in the eyes of Louis XIV. In the following reign the corset was threatened with banishment from the toilet. Fashion took a rural and simple turn, and was almost guided by the taste of Boucher, in whose pictures many of the court celebrities figure as shepherds and shepherdesses. But the painter departed, and fashion returned to the prim eccentricities of the former times. During the revolution the corsets were again forgotten, and under the directory it was completely interdicted by the fashionable world. The belles of the day took a classic turn, the Roman dress—the toga, sandal, etc. The empire dethroned the classic fashion, but without taking the corset in favor. High waists were in high favor, and la mode revealed a taste certainly the reverse of prudery. With the fall of the empire fell also the waist, and then came also, as a necessity, the return to the c

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Close connection with Lake Steamers at Duluth; St. Paul trains at N. P. Junction; St. Paul & Pacific Railroad trains at Glyndon for Fisher's, Fort Garry and the British Possessions, via steamers of Red River Transportation Co.; at Moorhead, Minn., and Fargo, D. T., with steamers for Fort Garry, Pembina, and all points on the Red River; at Bismarck with steamers to all points north and south on the Missouri River, including Standing Rock, Fort Rice, Berthold, Carroll, Helena, Benton, and other points in Montana; also with N. W. Stage and Express Co.'s line to Deadwood City and all points in the Black Hills.

Dated April 7, 1878.

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le. 1.42 p.m. Little Falls, le. 12.35 p.m.

le. 3.00 p.m. Sauk Rapids, le. 11.20 a.m.

ar. 6.40 p.m. St. Paul, le. 7.30 a.m.

BRainerd AND DULUTH DIVISION.

EAST. WEST.

le. 2.30 p.m. +BRainerd, ar. 11.50 a.m.

le. 4.15 p.m. Aitken, le. 10.00 a.m.

le. 8.15 p.m. N. R. Junction, le. 5.45 a.m.

ar. 10.05 p.m. Duluth, le. 4.00 a.m.

BRainerd AND FARGO DIVISION.

WEST. EAST.

le. 2.20 p.m. +BRainerd, ar. 12.00 m.

le. 6.15 a.m. WADENA, le. 7.00 p.m.

le. 4.35 p.m. Aitken, le. 2.55 p.m.

le. 10.00 a.m. Glyndon, le. 6.25 a.m.

le. 9.30 p.m. " le. 7.00 a.m.

le. 5.25 p.m. +Fargo, le. 6.00 a.m.

ar. 10.00 p.m. " le. 6.15 a.m.

DAKOTA DIVISION.

WEST. EAST.

le. 6.45 a.m. +Fargo, ar. 7.00 p.m.

le. 1.40 p.m. Jamestown, le. 1.15 p.m.

ar. 7.15 p.m. Bismarck, le. 7.00 a.m.

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BISMARCK, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1879.

MASONIC.

The regular communications of Bismarck Lodge No. 120, A. F. & A. M., are held in their hall on the first and third Mondays of each month at 7 p. m. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited. J. M. CARNAHAN, W. M. EMERSON, COREY, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

The regular meeting of Mandan Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., are held in Masonic Hall every Tuesday. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited. J. M. CARNAHAN, W. M. LOUIS HECHLER, R. Sec.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. J. G. Miller, B. D., rector. Services at the brick school house every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school after morning service. All are cordially invited to attend.

METHODIST CHURCH—Services every Sunday at the City Hall at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school immediately after the morning service. Pastor, Geo. W. Barnett. Evening service at 7:30 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Thayer and Second St. Rev. S. G. Dodd, Pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at the close of the morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Seats free.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

On the Northern Pacific mail arrives daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 p. m. Leave daily, except Sunday at 7 a. m.
Leave for Fort Stevens, Berthold and Buford and the Tongue river posts every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Leave for Fort Rice and Standing Rock every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, returning, arrive every Monday, Thursday and Saturday.
Leave for Deadwood and other points in the Black Hills daily at 8 a. m.
Leave for Tongue River every Sunday at 8 a. m.
Registered Mails for all Points Close at 5 P. M.
Office open from 7 a. m. to 7:40 p. m. On Sundays from 7 to 9 a. m. and 3 to 7 p. m.

Weekly Weather Report.

BISMARCK, D. T., April 12, 1879.
Highest. Lowest. Mean.
Barometer. 30.212 29.572 30.610
Thermometer. 62 30 46.5
Humidity. (Rel.) 91 11 52.2
Wind's hourly velocity. 30 calm
Wind's prevalent direction. E.
Wind's total movement, 1394 miles.
Rainfall 1.02
Lunar Halo, 0.
Solar Halo, 0.
Note: Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.
C. CRAMER,
Obs. Signal Corps U. S. A.
Office, U. S. Mil. Tel. Station.

GINGER SNAPS.

Asa Fisher is East.
W. J. Wallace has gone to St. Paul.
The plow business was never so good.
Burns, the supply agent, is on the west side.
Only Seventy-eight saloons in Leadville.
The land hunters are numerous and increasing.
Timothy Kelly, of Butte City, went east Tuesday.
J. W. Raymond returned Thursday morning.
Sig. Hanauer is opening a large stock of new goods.
D. M. Longfellow, of Ft. Berthold, went east Wednesday.
Joseph Turner, of Mandan, was seen on the streets of Bismarck.
Col. E. D. Baker has gone to New York city for a month or two.
Frank Allen and I. V. White, of Fort Keogh, went east Wednesday.
The headquarters of the Fifth Artillery has been ordered to Atlanta.
Two children perished in the west prairie fires around Canton, Dakota.
Lieut. Grimes has gone to Fort Buford to lay the cable in the Missouri.
W. B. Raleigh, of Helena, M. T., passed through this way home Tuesday.
Adams, the athlete, has been employed by Herman Clark, the contractor.
C. W. Savage, a prominent business man of Miles City, was in town Monday.
R. Berry, fur dealer of Chicago, had a business eye on Bismarck this week.
Lieut. Col. Carlin, of Standing Rock, is on his way home from his European trip.
Chas. Scott and C. G. Lowry went through to their homes in the Hills Thursday.
Mrs. Barnes, wife of Judge Barnes, accompanied her husband to this city this week.
At least 5,000,000 bushels of wheat will be raised in the Jim River Valley, next season.
Wm. Cunningham, contractor of Fort Snelling, has gone up to Assinaboine with some teams.
A number of Seventh Cavalry Colonels were over to meet their fellows Colonels of the Eighteenth.
W. E. Quilley, of Boston, and D. A. Cory, of Chicago, went through to the Hills Tuesday.
H. A. Burns, of Fargo, who has the supply contract on the twenty mile extension, is in the city.
Thos. Doane, of Boston, master mechanic of the Northern Pacific, arrived in this town Wednesday.
James Bellows is in St. Paul buying and forwarding supplies and hiring men for the extension.
George Peoples was over in Mandan yesterday opening up his branch hardware establishment.
Hugh McQuaid, of the Helena Independent, came from the east Wednesday and went up with the 18th.
The Fargo Republican designates Callaghan's house in Mandan a hotel, by complicity. Mr. C. replies by designating the Republican a newspaper, by complicity.

ment. It is believed Callaghan was the farthest from the truth.

The Rev. Dr. Burleigh has received the appointment of bum—boatman to the fleet which is carrying the Eighteenth Infantry, and has stacked his new and commodious steamer, the Gen. Terry, with a superior article of Soft Tommy, which he is prepared to sell at rates which put it within the reach of all and at the same time insure a liberal profit to the doctor.

Capt. Stephen Baker, of the Sixth Infantry was in Bismarck this morning buying straw hats and garden sash, with a view to turning granger. The Capt. reports that the horses have gnawed the bark off his potato trees, but his onion sets are doing well.

Among the prospectors, traveling men, etc., who have been in the city during the past week, are Samuel A. Kent, of Providence, R. I., Geo. E. Gardner, Stillwater, Minn., W. W. Houghton, Chicago, Jas. E. Galvin, W. H. Leaming, and Edward Mark, St. Paul.

Jno. W. Fisher leaves Monday morning for New York. He goes east to attend to the manufacture of his three-needle attachment to the sewing machine. It has already acquired quite a newspaper fame, and is conceded to be a big thing.

Mr. Eppinger, of the Star Clothing House, returned to this city Thursday, after an absence of a few weeks in Chicago and other eastern cities, buying goods. He has purchased a large stock which will be here in a few days.

The suit of Ansley Gray, (late of, etc.) against Justice Stewart for \$10,000 damages for false imprisonment, was dismissed. Ansley didn't put in an appearance, which fact is another sad reminder that he has gone from among us.

The new show cases and counters to be used in Eisenberg's new store are being made by Mr. Hoeland, and are novel in their make-up. The counter will be covered with glass, thus doing away with movable show cases.

Capt. O'Toole, the popular trader at Fort Keogh, came down to meet the Eighteenth Infantry. For the facts of that valuable sketch of Lieut. Clark's brilliant exploit, THE TRIBUNE is indebted to the Captain.

Rev. Mr. Miller has received several subscriptions from abroad for the church erection fund, among them one of fifty dollars from a Philadelphia gentleman.

A number of Lieutenants from Fort Lincoln came over to see the boys of the 18th. Among them were Fuller, Wallace, Bell, Chance and Varnum.

Col. E. D. Baker has gone to New York City as a witness in the Stanley court-martial. He was with the Stanley expedition to the Yellowstone in '73.

Chas. Smith and his charming wife, of Standing Rock, have been in the city during the week. Charles is associated with Douglas, the post trader.

Jos. A. Baker, of Helena, M. T., a candidate for the Milk river tradership, came and went with the 18th. Also C. A. Broadwater, of the same city.

The Fargo Republican says Mr. Power made bad business of his Mandan town site settlement, and that the difficulty is worse than ever. Hardly.

Thomas Doane, the consulting engineer, left last Monday for St. Paul on his way to the Pacific Coast to look after the western end of the N. P.

The Sioux City Journal is not yet aware that Bismarck has a first class machine shop at the landing under the supervision of Mr. Bird, of Boston.

Alex. Mitchell says the Milwaukee road will reach the Missouri river on its way to the Hills, this year, if it can. Mitchell is in earnest.

Dan. Eisenberg left Thursday night for Chicago, where he will remain several weeks purchasing a complete stock of new goods.

Fourth street, after being raised and graveled, is one of the best streets in the city. Mr. Sloan is bossing the job in good shape.

The Second Annual Ball of Mandan Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., which comes off on the 25th, promises to be a grand success.

J. K. Hodges and A. Oliver, of La Crosse, Wis., passed through this city Wednesday on their way to the gold regions.

Allison, formerly interpreter at Standing Rock, went up with the Eighteenth to act in the same capacity at Fort Assinaboine.

Watson Bros. are moving their goods and cleaning out their store preparatory to the arrival of their new spring stock.

Alex. McKenzie and Bob Roberts left Thursday evening with four prisoners for Dakota's prison in Detroit, Michigan.

John O'Malley and family of Fort Lincoln, have gone East. John having received his discharge from the service.

Dr. Geo. Yrackle and H. S. Parkin, of Standing Rock, were in the city this week. Mr. Parkin is an Indian trader.

Fargo is jealous of Mandan, and its organ howls about the festive mosquito, of which there is nary a one.

A. A. Doolittle, traveling for the St. Paul firm of Craig & Larkin, paid Bismarck a visit this week.

Miss Jennie Raider, of Deadwood, passed through this city, going East, Monday.

Sol Star, of Deadwood, went East Monday.

The Lucky Bidders.

Quartermaster General Tompkins has figured out the lowest bidders on oats, corn and bran for the posts: N. P. Clark gets 1,000,000 pounds of oats, to be delivered at Bismarck, at \$1.37½ per 100 pounds; the Maxfield Bros. get 1,408,000 pounds at \$1.38; W. B. Shaw, 63,000 at \$1.40; T. C. Power, 800,000 for Keogh, at \$2.13 and \$2.15; Joe Leighton, 725,005 at

Custer, at \$2.80 and \$2.83; W. R. Merriam, of St. Paul, at Assinaboine, 1,300,000 pounds at \$2.55. T. C. Power gets 77,000 pounds of Lincoln corn at \$1.48 per hundred, and Buford corn, 70,500 pounds at \$1.48; the Coulson Line gets 1,295,300 pounds of corn for Buford and B. H. depot, Mt.; N. P. Clark, 89,000 pounds, delivered at Bismarck. S. B. Coulson gets the Buford bran, and T. C. Power the Keogh. E. D. Corrigs and Jno. H. Charles get 960,000 pounds of oats and 1,308,500 pounds of corn for Fort Keogh. The new steamboat line will carry Corrigs' and Charles' oats and corn.

Burleigh's Racket.

Dr. Burleigh, the father of Burleigh county, ex-member of Congress, and proprietor of the steamer Genl. Terry, arrived yesterday morning, and is waiting for his craft to steam into port. He has a large sutler's store on board for Fort Assinaboine. An ex-general of the army is Burleigh's candidate for post trader, and the lively Dr. thinks he will get there.

Liquor Firm Changed.

The following will be of interest to Bismarck liquor dealers:

OFFICE OF PERKINS, LYONS & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, 95 EAST THIRD ST.
ST. PAUL, MINN., April 2, 1879.—DEAR SIR:—The firm of Peabody, Lyons & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers, No. 95 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn., was dissolved March 15th, 1879, by limitation and mutual consent, C. P. Peabody retaining W. L. Perkins and Maurice Lyons will continue the business at above named place, under the firm name of Perkins, Lyons & Co., assuming all liabilities of, and being entitled to collect and receipt for all claims due the firm.
C. P. PEABODY,
MAURICE LYONS,
W. L. PERKINS.
Soliciting your patronage in the future, we remain, respectfully yours,
47-49 PERKINS, LYONS & CO.

Bargains in Clothing.

Mr. Sig Hanauer has at last received all his consignment of spring and summer clothing, and is now offering the latest styles done up in the finest quality of goods at lower rates than ever before offered in Bismarck. Purchasing his goods at first hand, Mr. Hanauer is in a position to sell lower than were he compelled to pay a middle man's commission, and satisfied with small profits he has marked his goods down to the lowest notch. As to the class of clothing in his stock, he cordially invites every man to call at the store and examine for himself, guaranteeing to give satisfaction whenever purchases are made. He has also a stock of furnishing goods and hats, and over all he employs a staff of courteous and intelligent salesmen, who are in themselves worth the price of admission.

\$25 Reward.

Strayed on Tuesday, March 25th, a large, dark, brown mare, about 16 hands high. Had on when lost a new halter marked with figures on the leather. Was last seen going up Hay Creek past the old slaughter pen. The above reward will be paid on return of mare to McLEAN & MACNIDER, Bismarck, or G. A. HAYS, 17th Siding.

Black Cashmere very fine and very cheap.
J. W. WATSON & BRO.

Money to Loan.

Terms satisfactory to suit borrowers.
J. P. McLEATERY,
12nd & Third Street, Bismarck, D. T.

For Sale.

Three Hundred Bushels of No. 1 Potatoes.
S. H. EMERSON,
Sheridan House.

The Model Restaurant.

Joe Mare, having caldroned and remodeled his restaurant and saloon on Main street, now has one of the most pleasant resorts in the city. Old Euro is a fine caterer and dishes up the eatables to the Queen's taste. Only the choicest liquors and the best brands of cigars are sold.

The Very Best.

The very best muffins, rolls and bread are made from the celebrated Frazee Mills Flour, sold only by Parkin & Whalen.

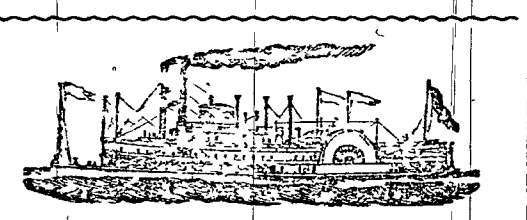
Wood, Wood.

Three to five cords of wood will get a good Sewing Machine at FISHER'S,
31-33 Cor. Third and Meigs Sts.

700 bushels choice Early Rose potatoes just received.
HALLETT & KEATING.

Parkin & Whalen keep a good stock of flour constantly on hand.

STEAMBOAT COLUMN.



BENTON LINE.

Gen'l Office, 83 Market st. Chicago.
T. C. POWER, Gen. Manager.
JOS. McGARRY, Supt.
J. C. BARR, General Agent.
BENTON HELENA and BUTTE.
One of this Line of Steamers leaves BISMARCK for FORT BENTON on the 24th and 27th of each month. Passengers from the East buying tickets over the Benton Line can save time by making sure connections on above dates.

The Fast and Elegant Steamer

HELENA,

A. M. JOHNSON, Master.
JOS. GREENOUGH, Clerk.
Leaves for Fort Benton, on arrival of train, April 24th.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. C. BARR,
Gen'l Agent, Sheridan House.

BAKER LINE.

The Steamer

RED CLOUD,

JNO. WILLIAMS, Master,
Will leave Bismarck for Fort Benton, Montana, Tuesday, April 22d.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAMES S. CARTER,
Agen., Bismarck.

Farming Implements.

A Car Load of the Famous

MONITOR PLOWS and RAKES

Have already arrived for the Spring Trade. Those who want the BEST will Buy the

MONITOR.

It is poor economy to buy a Cheap Plow in order to save a dollar or two. The Monitor is the best in the world. Consult Headquarters before buying your PLOWS and we will save you money.

Wm. HARMON & CO.,
Fort Lincoln, D. T.

MRS. E. SLOAN,
Fashionable Dress-Maker,

AND

First-class Cutter and Fitter,

Corner of 4th and Rosser Sts., Bismarck.

Mrs. Sloan has had extensive experience in the large establishments of eastern cities and is the oldest Dress-maker in Bismarck.

W. W. KIMBALL'S
Mammoth Music House,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

\$1,500,000.

ANNUAL SALES,
SOLE WESTERN AGENT for the following instruments—Hallett Davis & Co., J. P. Hale, and W. W. Kimball Pianos. W. W. Kimball and Smith's Organs. Instruments which have an established reputation far and wide, based upon experience in every respect. Old Instruments taken in exchange for New. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every Instrument warranted for five years.

F. J. CALL,

BISMARCK, D. T., SOLE AGENT FOR NORTHERN DAKOTA
Catalogues Free on Application. November 25th

MRS. LINN,
MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING,
The only First Class Establishment in the City.

New Goods Received every Week. Latest Novelties always on Hand.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. PRICES REASONABLE. Corner 3d and Meigs Sts. Bismarck D. T.

MINNE-HA-HA
SAMPLE ROOM,

Next Door to McLean & Macnider's, Bismarck, D. T.

The Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars in Market.
Bottled Milwaukee Lager a Specialty.

C. R. WILLIAMS, Prop.

A FULL LINE OF BOTTLED AND SMOKERS' GOODS. November 25th

McLEAN & MACNIDER,

General Dealers in

Groceries, Dry Goods

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING

HATS AND CAPS,

CROCKERY, ETC.,

Agents for

THE STUDEBAKER WAGON.

Main St., - - BISMARCK, D. T.